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GENERAL LEBEDEV OUTLINES INF COUNTERMEASURES

WA020900 London REUTER in English 1546 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Zurich, Dec 1, REUTER -- A Soviet general was quoted today as saying that new missiles to be deployed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia would be capable of knocking out all U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles stationed in Western Europe.

Gen. Yuriy Lebedev, a nuclear arms expert of the Soviet Armed Forces' General Staff, also said that every new type of U.S. missile in Europe must be considered by the Soviet Union as a strategic weapon.

In an interview in Moscow with the Zurich TAGES-ANZEIGER newspaper, he said the Soviet missles destined for East Germany and Czechoslovakia were new "operational-tactical weapons with extended range" which would be equal to the U.S. weapons in their short flying time and in their explosive power.

They would be aimed at the West European states where the American missiles are stationed, Lebedev said. He added that Soviet missle submarines would move closer to the United States, but there would be no new types of weapons on board.

Moscow last week quit Geneva talks with the United States on limiting medium-range missiles in protest against the arrival of the first of 572 cruise and Pershings that are to be deployed in Western Europe.

"Every new American type of missile in the European area changes the situation in a way that it must be considered by the Soviet Union as a strategic weapon of the U.S.," Lebedev said. "A strategic weapon can be used as a first-strike weapon, and in this case the first strike would be made by the U.S."

Despite its walkout from the medium-range missle talks, Moscow has so far continued parallel talks with the United States in Geneva on strategic missiles which are capable of being fired from one continent to another.

NATO says the limited number and range of the cruise and Pershings in Europe rule out any first strike capability. They are intended to balance Moscow's 243 SS-20 missiles based in the European part of the Soviet Union.

According to an official Greek statement issued in Athens, meanwhile, Soviet President Yuriy Andropov sent a letter to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou saying the Soviet Union would find the "proper response" if NATO showed that it was willing to reverse its new deployment.

The letter appeared to be similar in content to one which Andropov sent to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl last weekend in which he referred to last week's Soviet walkout in Geneva.

The Greek statement said of the new letter: "It is stressed that the Soviet Union would not wish to consider the situation that has been created as ultimately irreversible.

"It is also stated that if a more realistic approach to security questions prevails in the West, and if on the part of the North Atlantic alliance a willingness is manifested to return to the situation that existed before the installation of the U.S. missiles, this expression of will could be sure of finding the proper response on the part of the USSR."

WEST'S INTERPRETATION OF ANDROPOV LETTERS DENIED

LD011621 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 1 Dec 83

["Lies Have Short Legs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- Follows the editorial article in PRAVDA of December 2:

"Having encountered a wave of protests, condemnation of their reckless actions, the leaders of the countries which have given consent to the deployment of American missiles in their territory, are doing their utmost to create an impression that nothing special hs happened and that in due time things will get back into their routine.

It is precisely with this aim that a report has been dished from the FRG Government circles into the press that the messages addressed by Yuriy Andropov to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and some other West European leaders allegedly contain a hint that the Soviet Union would be ready to resume soon the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons notwithstanding the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe.

This, stripped of fine names, is a shameless deception

The statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, issued on November 25 explicity says: "Should the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be also prepared to do this."

Hence, to make possible the resumption of the talks, which were held in Geneva, the NATO countries should restore the old state of things, when there were no American missiles in Europe.

Nothing else was said and could be said either to Chancellor Helmut Kohl or anybody else.

Apparently, some people are in trouble, if they decided to distort and make a subject of shameless speculation in exchange of messages at the highest level.

But this trick will not ease their position, rather it will further undermine trust in them on the part of their peoples and world public."

POPULAR SUPPORT SEEN FOR ANDROPOV INF STATEMENT

PM011545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fulfilling the People's Will]

[Text] "We subscribe to every word of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. Our desire for peace is inflexible."

"Soviet people are well aware of the value of peace and they wholeheartedly support the efforts of the party and the state efforts in the struggle for clear skies above the planet..."

These fervent words can be heard today at numerous meetings in labor collectives. These words appear in letters and telegrams received by the editorial office. They reflect better than anything our people's unanimous support for the statement made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in connection with the start of the implementation of the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The Soviet people pronounce a decisive "no!" to the imperialist forces' sinister plan to push the world into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. They are fully determined to continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace for present and future generations. This desire incorporates the united will of millions of people. And it is this which is expressed in the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

No, we do not want war. What is more, we know more than anyone else what the conflagration of war is like. World War III cost the lives of 20 million Soviet people. Even today, almost 40 years later, the pain of the losses we suffered is remembered and will be remembered for a long time to come. Even today elderly mothers wait in vain for their sons to return from the war. And the will and most fervent desire of these mothers, of the war veterans, and of all generations of Soviet people is that what we experienced never be repeated. Never! And this will and this desire are expressed in the following lines of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement, which have met with a broad response both in our country and abroad:

"The Soviet Union declares with the utmost clarity and firmness that it remains committed to the principled course of halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and of reducing and ultimately completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble aims."

Socialism and peace are inseparable. We are building a society in which all aspects of life are imbued with concern for the good and happiness of the working person. But the Soviet people cannot ignore the fact that nuclear missiles are being deployed close to the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies and that these are by no means intended for the defense of West Europe, for nobody is threatening it. At meetings in labor collectives Soviet people are voicing approval of the decisions which the Soviet state has taken as a counterbalance to the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe. These are forced measures on our part in the situation that has been created, measures we cannot manage without. They are aimed at protecting us and our allies from the threat that has been created and at safeguarding peace.

The land of the soviets' foreign policy is a policy of confidence in its own rightness and strength. It arouses profound sympathies because it cogently counters the essentially inhumane and cynical imperialist policy. At the same time new efforts are required today in the struggle for the cause of peace. Understanding this, our country's working people display tireless efforts in further strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might. This might increases only through efficient work at every workplace and concern for improving productivity.

Now that the third year of the 5-year plan is drawing to a close, each collective's working life must be characterized by an atmosphere of lofty repsonsibility for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and the outlined plans and pledges. This year the growth rate of social production and labor productivity has increased in comparison with the average annual indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

The base sectors of heavy industry have made progress. A considerable amount has been done to implement the Food Program: In 1983 more grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and other agricultural output has been grown and procured than last year. There are marked shifts in the development of stockraising. Party, soviet, trade union, economic organizations, and the Komsomol are called on to further improve the effectiveness of socialist competition to fulfill the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan, thereby creating a good foundation for work next year.

Soviet people, the genuine masters of their country, look to the future with confidence. But they are aware that the turn of events in the world arena requires even greater responsibility, discipline, and vigilance from everyone. The Soviet people support the Communist Party's efforts aimed at ensuring that our Armed Forces are equipped with everything necessary and that defense cooperation with the fraternal countries develops and deepens.

The chief task of our time is to defend peace and end the arms race. The Soviet people are not alone in their desire to continue persistently to seek to resolve this noble tasks. And the people of the fraternal socialist countries are shoulder-to-shoulder with them. Millions of people of various political views and convictions are in the ranks of peace supporters. The recent mass demonstrations, peace marches, and protest meetings against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe are evidence that the antimissile movement was and still is a weighty factor in revolving vital international problems.

The world public regards Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement as a document of great international significance. Only reason can save mankind from terrible danger. Soviet people today appeal to the hearts and minds of millions of the planet's people to stop those who are pushing the world onto the path of an increasingly dangerous arms race in their blind hatred of socialism. Our country's working people call for the strengthening of the unity of all peace-loving forces in achieving lasting peace on earth.

Our aim is creation. Our aim is lasting peace. This is the thrust of the Communist Party's multifacted activity. This is the thrust of the actions of the Soviet people, who are confidently marching under the leadership of the party toward new achievements.

SOVIET READERS' QUESTIONS ON INF ANSWERED

PM010956 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Engineer Colonel K. Trifonov answering readers' questions: "NATO's Dual Accounting; What Was the Euromissiles Trick? Candidate of Technical Sciences Engineer Colonel K. Trifonov Answers Readers' Questions"]

[Text] Question: Over the past 2 years of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe the U.S. side has deliberately sabotaged the attainment of a specific accord. In particular, the United States has persistently opposed the inclusion of British and French medium-range nuclear weapons in the balance of nuclear forces in Europe. Why?

Answer: The U.S. military-political leadership is trying, come what may, to achieve U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact Organization. To this end, programs have been drafted and are being implemented that aim to improve weapons and combat equipment and build up U.S. presence in many parts of the world declared to be spheres of Washington's "special interests." In the Pentagon's plans, the European region is termed nothing less than "the European theater of war."

Western propaganda tries to justify the deployment of the new missile systems by alleging that the Soviet Union, through its new SS-20 medium-range missiles, has created a medium-range nuclear-weapons superiority for itself and thus disrupted the previous parity.

In reality, the Soviet Union, counting the sum total of NATO medium-range nulcear weapons in terms of delivery vehicles concentrated in Europe -- the U.S. nulcear weapon-carrying F-4, F-111, A-6, and A-7 aircraft, the French ground-launched and sea-launched medium-range ballistic missiles, the British sea-launched medium-range ballistic missiles, and the French nuclear-weapon-carrying aircraft -- was obliged, to defend its own interests, as a counterweight, to deploy an equivalent number of SS-4, SS-5, and SS-20 medium-range ballistic missiles and medium bombers.

The balance achieved in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe has deprived the United States of the opportunity to act from a position of "nuclear deterrence" and to make effective use of the forward basing of its medium-range nuclear forces. Seeking to achieve by any means the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in Europe and to upset the balance of nuclear weapons in the European region in NATO's favor, the U.S. and NATO leadership deliberately torpedoed our proposals, resorted to dragging out the talks, and to that end set various deliberately unfeasible conditions. One of these conditions was the demand that the British and French nuclear arms not be counted. If these conditions had been accepted, the United States, having deployed its own new medium-range missiles in Europe, would have acquired nuclear superiority over the USSR because, with respect to our country, these missiles are in fact first-strike strategic weapons.

Those are the advantages the United States is seeking to derive by continuing to object categorically to including the Anglo-French medium-range nuclear missiles in the tally. "As for the security of the United States' West European allies," the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "it seems to interest the U.S. leaders to the precise extent that the West Europeans are able to give their own lives and their own cities to minimize the revenge against the United States were Washington to succumb to the temptation to unleash nuclear war in the illusory hope of winning it."

Question: What is meant by the term "medium-range nulcear weapons?" Which of these weapons are included in the British and French nuclear potential?

Answer: Depending on the maximum distance to which the delivery vehicle can deliver a nuclear charge, nuclear weapons are by convention divided into intercontinental, medium-range, and tactical. In the Soviet Union it is generally accepted that nuclear weapons with a maximum range of 1,000-5,00 km are included in the medium-range category.

The total nuclear potential of British and French first-strike medium-range weapons consists of 162 ground-launched and sea-launched ballistic missiles (290 warheads) and 44 aircraft carrying nuclear bombs (belonging to the French Air Force).

Question: How does NATO plan to use these forces in the event of war being unleashed?

Answer: Formally the British and French medium-range nuclear forces are separate from the NATO allied armed forces and come under national jurisdiction. In accordance with the NATO Charter, if an armed conflict breaks out Britain and France are obliged to act in conjunction with the other states belonging to the bloc. The treaty commitments have the same force for them as for the other NATO countries, including with respect to the use of strategic nuclear forces. The same also applies to Britain.

Question: Which specific weapons comprise Britain's nuclear potential? What combat potential do they possess?

Answer: Britain is the capitalist world's second largest power after the United States. Since M. Thatcher's Conservative government came to power in 1979, it has acted as one of the fiercest proponents of U.S. militarist policy in Europe. To this end, programs have been approved for building up various types of armaments, primarily nuclear ones. A comparatively powerful nuclear potential is being created.

The British strategic nuclear forces include a squadron of nuclear missile-carrying submarines (SSBN) armed with medium-range ballistic missiles.

The SSBN squadron forms the basis of the Navy's submarine forces and includes four nuclear submarines: the "Resolution," the "Repulse," the "Renown," and the "Revenge," with a displacement of 8,400 tones each. Each submarine is armed with 16 U.S.-produced Polaris-A3T two-stage solid-propellant ballistic missiles. Their maximum range is 4,630 km and the MIRVed nose section contains 3 warheads, each with a yield equivalent to 0.2 megatons of TNT. The missiles are bought in the United States without warheads. The production and installation of the nosecone are carried out in Britain. One of the submarines is being reequipped to carry Polaris A-3TK missiles each with a nose cone with 3 independently targeted warheads with a yield of 40 kilotons each and anti-ABM weapons. In all, Britain has 64 sea-launched ballastic missiles (192 warheads) for delivering a first nuclear strike.

The Conservative government has decided on and Parliament has approved a program for building four new-generation SSBN's in 1985-1988. These submarines will be fitted with 16 modern three-stage solid-propellant U.S. Trident II missiles with a range of up to 1,100 km and accurate to within 90 meters. The MIRVed nose cone of the Trident II has 7 warheads with a yield of 0.6 megatons each of 14 warheads with a yield of 0.15 megatons each. The new nuclear submarines fitted with Trident ballistic missiles will be able to deliver strikes against targets on USSR territory while on combat patrol close to the British seaboard.

Question: What is France's nuclear potential, and what are the plans for its further buildup?

Answer: The combat facilities of France's nuclear potential are for operational purposes divided into strategic and operational-tactical.

Organizationally, the strategic nuclear weapons belong to the Air Force and the Navy and the tactical weapons to the Ground Forces, Air Force, and Naval Aviation.

France's strategic nuclear forces are based on the following medium-range nuclear we weapons:

-- Eighteen silo launchers for French-produced two-stage solid-propellant ballistic missiles with a maximum range of 3,500 km and a single warhead with a theronuclear charge with a yield of 1.2 megatons (they are part of the Air Force). The surface-to-surface S-X mobile strategic missile is being developed.

-- Five SSBN's of the "inflexible" type with a displacement of 8,940 tons equipped with 16 two-stage solid-propellant M-20 ballistic missiles with a range of 3,200 km. The missile's nose section has a single warhead with a yield of 1 megaton. A sixth SSBN (to be commissioned in 1985) is under construction.

In the period 1987-1990 it is planned to reequip all submarines with the new M-4 missiles, which will have a range of 4,800 km and a mirved nose cone (6 warheads of 150 kilotons each). The construction of a further two SSBN's is being reviewed and the development of a new generation of nuclear submarines has been initiated.

-- Forty-four Mirage-IVA medium strategic bombers with a range of 1,200-1,800 km; each aircraft carrying a nuclear bomb with a yield of 70 kilotons. A medium-range air-to-surface guided aerial bomb is being created for these bombers as of 1985, while as of 1988 the bomb will be used for the multirole Mirage-2,000 tactical fighters. To arm the new Mirage-4,000 it is planned to create an air-to-surface cruise missile with a range of up to 1,200 km.

In all, France can make use of 98 ground-launched and sea-launched ballistic missiles (98 warheads) and 44 aircraft carrying nuclear bombs to deliver a first nuclear strike.

It is well known that Britian and France are now assigning 1-2 SSBN's each for combat patrol. From 1974 through July 1981 there have been 96 sea exercises.

It is thus perfectly obvious that the British-French nuclear potential is already a serious force, accounting for up to one-fourth of the NATO nuclear potential in Europe, without considering the plans for its modernization and buildup. In addition, as has already been stated, it is a first-strike weapon. To fail to consider it would mean wittingly consenting to granting one-sided advantages to NATO.

Question: As a military specialist, how do you see the way out of the prevailing situation?

Answer: It is perfectly obvious that here, and Soviet leaders have pointed to this repeatedly, we must seek not military but peaceful ways of resolving the problem. It is essential to stress one thing: History has shown convincingly that the arms race has never yet given anyone superiority over the USSR and its allies. On each occasion the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have taken effective steps to reliably safeguard their people's security. There is no doubt that the same will be done on this occasion if, contrary to logic and historical experience and a real estimation of our potential, the United States prefers confrontation and antagonism to peace and detente. This is a hopeless, pernicious, and extremely dangerous path, especially for those people in Europe who are rashly prepared to tie themselves to the Pentagon's nuclear chariot. As for our country, "the Soviet Union," Yu.V. Andropov's statement says, "continues to advocate the most radical solution of the question of nuclear arms in Europe. It repeats its suggestion to make Europe totally free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical."

REPORTS OF SOVIET INF RESUMPTION 'UNPARDONABLE'

LD020553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Having come up against a wave of protests condemning their crazy actions, the leaders of countries which have given their agreement to receiving American missiles are now trying by all possible means to create the impression that nothing extraordinary has happened, and that in time everything will settle down as usual.

It is with this aim that reports have been thrown to the press from government circles in the FRG alleging that the messages sent by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to Chancellor Kohl and some other West European leaders contain a hint that the Soviet Union will soon be ready to renew the talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear arms, in spite of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe.

If a spade is to be called a spade, this is an unpardonable piece of deceit, PRAVDA points out today. The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was published on November 24, says clearly and distinctly: If the United States and other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation existing before the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do the same thing. In other words, for it to be possible to renew the talks that were being held in Geneva, the NATO countries must restore the former situation, when there were no American missiles in Europe. Nothing new was said or could be said, either to Chancellor Kohl or to anyone else.

Obviously, some people are finding themselves hard put to it, if they have started to distort an exchange of messages at summit level and make it the object of shameless speculation. But this method will not make their situation easier. Rather, it will undermine yet further the trust in them of their peoples and the world public.

PONOMAREV: DEPLOYMENT UPSETS 'STRATEGIC PARITY'

LD221441 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 22 Nov 83

["Maintaining Military Equilibrium Is a Must" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague November 22 TASS -- "The course of actions by the most reactionary part of the U.S. monopoly top crust, epitomised in Reaganism, constitutes at the present time the greatest danger to humankind," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses in his article in the December issue of the Prague-based WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA]) journal.

Ponomarev writes that the USA has made the aim of "upsetting the strategic equilibrium and ensuring military superiority the dominating idea of its military policy." This is seen from such facts as the ambition to create a first nuclear strike potential, the adventurist stake placed on the possibility of a U.S. victory in nuclear war, the refusal of the USA to follow the USSR's example and commit itself never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the mass production of the nerve binary gas, the build-up of conventional weapons and the creation of a developed network of military bases.

Boris Ponomarev points out that the U.S. bandit invasion of Grenada, the escalation of the subversive war against Nicaragua, the widening American intervention in Lebanon -- "are all evidence that for the sake of its imperial aims the Washington administration is not only building up its nuclear and other arsenals, but is increasingly often using arms against the independent countries rejecting its diktat."

Ponomarev devotes special attention to the situation in Europe, where the Reagan Administration is trying to upset the rough parity, to ensure superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member countries, to create a first nuclear strike potential.

At the present time, the article says, NATO has in Europe a total of 857 medium-range delivery vehicles, including 162 missiles belonging to Britain and France. The Soviet Union has a little more medium-range delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons -- 938, including 473 missiles, but by the number of nuclear warheads lifted in one-launch sortie, NATO has a fifty percent advantage yet there is a rough parity on the whole.

Ponomarev stresses that the development of American nuclear missiles would result in building up of a considerable advantage for NATO as regards the number of delivery vehicles, and even greater advantages as regards the number of nuclear weapons. This will upset not only the European but also the strategic parity between the USA and the USSR, as the new American missiles can hit targets in the USSR's territory, while the SS-20's do not reach the territory of the United States.

The author stresses tht the so-called "zero option," "interim version" and other Washington proposals are obviously unacceptable for the USSR as they pursue the aim of breaking for the NATO's advantage the balance in this type of weapons in the European zone.

"The Soviet Union is ready to do everything in its power to find solutions at the talks, but our flexibility is not unlimited. There is a clear limit to it -- the vital security interests of the Soviet Union, of all countries of the socialist community. Any attempts at forcing on the USSR such terms and agreements that would overstep that limit are futile," the article says.

Countermeasures 'Very Serious'

LD221032 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 22 Nov 83

["Boris Ponomarev: Talks Will Become Possible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague November 22 TASS -- "The introduction into Western Europe of new American missiles will make impossible the continuation of the ongoing Geneva talks," Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed. His article on the problem of the limitation of nuclear weapons had been published in the December issue of the Prague-based "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW" journal.

Boris Ponomarev exposes the lie of the Western propaganda claims that the Geneva talks can and must be continued even after the start of the department of missiles. "Everybody should know that this is now going to happen", Ponomarev writes.

The article also points to the demagogic character of the claims made in the West that in the event if new American missiles are deployed, the socialist countries will not decide to take large-scale counter-measures. "Nobody should doubt that the counter-measures will be very serious and weighty in the military sense," Boris Ponomarev writes.

MARSHAL PETROV DISCUSSES NATO CONVENTIONAL ARMS

PM011305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the USSR Ground Forces, by APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA military observer Colonel V. Morozov, entitled "'Superiority' ...Over Commonsense"]

[Morozov] What are the main directions currently being taken by the growing U.S. and NATO conventional weapons?

[Petrov] In its endeavor to achieve global military supremacy over the USSR and its allies, the U.S. military-political leadership has chosen, as the main road toward realizing its plans, the achievement of considerable advantages in the combat capabilities of the means of armed combat -- both nuclear and conventional -- based on the utilization of scientific-technical progress.

The strength of U.S. and NATO conventional weapons is being enhanced in various directions. The number of tanks and combat vehicles in the infantry is being increased, and their pool renewed. According to the statements made by the U.S. secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, toward the end of 1987 the troops will have more than 15,000 new and modernized combat tanks, including more than 7,000 M-1 Abrams tanks. We must bear in mind that their combat potential is considerably higher than that of M-60 tanks, which are now part of the armament.

Likewise, the armies of other NATO states are being armed with new tanks -- for instance, with the Leopard-2 and Challenger (Great Britain) and AMK-30B2 (France). The attack potential of U.S. troops and of the troops of other NATO states is also considerably enhanced by their intensified equipping with combat vehicles of the infrantry -- such as the Bradley (United States) and the Marder (FRG), which have a high maneuvering ability and firepower and which provide good protection.

For increased maneuverability on the offensive today the field artillery of the main NATO countries is, above all, self-propelled. It is equipped with new guided missiles and mines.

Since the beginning of the eighties, the United States and its allies in NATO have been devoting great attention to increasing the number of new antitank devices. For instance, the U.S. Army is beginning to acquire AH-64A Apache helicopters, whose armament includes Hellfire guided missiles. American military experts claim that this last helicopter can destroy up to six tanks during a single combat flight.

Particular attention is devoted to building up stocks of various types of new ammunition, which are characterized by high precision and great destructive force -- a destructive force almost equal that of nuclear arms. This ammunition includes the so-called vacuum bomb; during the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, it completely destroyed an eight-story house in Beirut, as a result of which approximately 300 people died or were injured.

These facts testify that the United States continues to amass arms and concentrate its troops on the European Continent, all under the fabricated pretext of so-called Soviet military supremacy. According to experts' calculations, the current concentration of combat technology in Europe is 20 times higher than the average in the world.

In this connection we can only express astonishment at that fact that the present Washington government is resorting to diverse maneuvers in the endeavor to create the impression that the emergence and accelerated buildup of especially powerful weapons could, allegedly, raise the nuclear threshold or completely exclude the threat of a nuclear war. To those who respect facts and draw correct conclusions from them, it must be obvious that such an oversaturation with any kind of weapon naturally increases rather than decreases the danger of an outbreak of war under modern conditions.

Regarding the arms of the Soviet Union and of other Warsaw Pact countries, in harmony with their military doctrine -- its nature is exclusively defensive -- the states of the socialist community have at their disposal only what is necessary for reliably ensuring the security of their peoples. The Soviet Union has not threatened any country, neither in the past nor at present. But we recall very well the harsh lesson taught by the last war. In view of the military danger that is growing from the direction of the United States and NATO, we adopted -- and will be forced to adopt -- appropriate effective measures so as to prevent the West's military supremacy, including supremacy in conventional weapons.

It must also be mentioned that the danger for the USSR's eastern territory has recently markedly increased. This became particularly obvious after President Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea, which has become a component of the U.S. Government's policy, aimed at directly aggravating the confrontation with the Soviet Union.

[Morozov] Which new kinds of conventional weapons and military technology, and which new kinds of mass destruction weapons, are the present and long-term military programs of the United States and the other NATO states counting on?

[Petrov] The Defense Directive for 1984-88, the aggressive air-land battle concept adopted in the United States, the new Field Order for the U.S. Ground Forces, 100-5, and other Pentagon documents leave nobody in doubt about the U.S. endeavor to ensure, together with the other NATO countries, its supremacy over the Warsaw Pact and to create and make use of a potential intended for delivering the first "disarming" strike and for concluding the war "under conditions faborable for the United States." The concept of the "in-depth attack" is primarily destined for Europe. According to the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, NATO is counting on "destroying" the Warsaw Pact troops even before they join battle, while they are deep inside their own territory.

It is for these aggressive goals, in addition to the nuclear arms buildup, that new conventional devices are being created which are capable of resolving certain tasks previously performed only by nuclear arms. These new devices primarily include the highly efficient, automatically targeted ammunition and casette ammunition, and also arms systems with high firepower. Special significance is attributed to assault complexes with intelligence tasks, which are being worked out in the United States. They include the Assault Breaker system, which consists of improved detection systems that are capable of "seeing" the enemy deep behind the line of his troops, and also include the most accurate long-range missiles.

It is also known that the United States is counting on extensively producing a new generation of chemical weapons -- the so-called binary ammunition. At the same time it is planning to increase the number of storage facilities -- in Western Europe as well. But this is not the end of the affair. In the next 5 years the United States is counting on spending $2.5 billion for basic research and development of other kinds of lethal toxic substances.

Washington has approved the development of laser-based anti-missile defense weapons situated in outer space; it has thus violated the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems that was concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. It is these devices that the Pentagon in counting on in the long term in its wild plans for the struggle for world supremacy. "You do not need special imagination," E. Aldridge, U.S. under secretary of the Air Force, frankly declares, "to realize that the country which controls space will perhaps control the world."

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are resolutely opposing the policy of feverish arms buildup and are consistently striving to achieve an agreement on limiting and reducing arms strengths. Through the faults of the absolute unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to resolve these vitally important problems, the many years of talks issues have, deplorably, not yielded any positive results.

[Morozov] What can you say about the numerous maneuvers which the United States and NATO are holding in Europe?

[Petrov] The NATO alliance manuevers are being characterized by certain circles in the West as allegely defense measures that are intended to prepare NATO troops for warding off an "aggression from the East."

Both the nature of the maneuvers themselves and the tasks being rehearsed on them nevertheless testify that the troops of the NATO alliance are not preparing a defense. It is quite obvious that the statements of official NATO representatives on the possibility of a "limited," "protracted," and other kinds of nuclear wars are followed by practical steps for working out on exercises various variants of troops activities during such wars.

In recent years the NATO countries' armies have been holding exercises and maneuvers under U.S. leadership, in which they worked out aggressive plans for the extensive use of most accurate weapons and assault complexes with intelligence tasks, intended for delivering a sudden blow to the first line and to the deep rear of the Warsaw Pact countries with the aim of destroying the most important facilities and disorganizing the troop command.

The numbers of troops, arms, and amount of combat technology which take part in the NATO maneuvers are increasing every year. The offensive kinds of military technology and arms are being widely used, as are the "rapid deployment units."

Under conditions when nobody intends to attack the NATO countries, the elaboration of such and similar tasks during these exercises inevitably suggests appropriate thoughts. In our view, the exercises and maneuvers themselves being conducted by the United States and NATO in the European theater and the numerous articles on them in the Western press puruse the aim of accustoming the population to the idea of the acceptability and permissibility of such a war.

The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the peoples' security guaranteed not by means of building up arms and inventing more and more new kinds of arms but, on the contrary, by reducing the existing arms to immeasurably lower levels. As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized in his statement: "Mankind has too many tasks which are not being resolved only because colossal material, intellectual, and other resources are being diverted. And from this viewpoint the reaching of an accord on a radical reduction of nuclear and other arms would be a boon for all peoples."

INF DEPLOYMENT RESULT OF 'MILITARIST LOGIC'

LD282108 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video commentary by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement has sounded out at a crucial moment in history. The question is being decided as to which path Europe will travel -- the path of detente, peace and cooperation, or the dangerous path of the nuclear arms race. The Soviet-American talks in Geneva on a reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe lasted for 2 years. During this period our country put forward a number of important initiatives, trying to find a mutually acceptable solution on an honest and fair basis. However, it became clear that the American delegation was not in Geneva for the achievement of an accord. By beginning to all intents and purposes the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe the United States has made a continuation of the talks impossible.

Attempting to divest himself of responsibility for the breakdown of the talks, President Reagan stated that by deploying Pershing and cruise missiles NATO is allegedly starting to restore the military balance. These are false claims. The United States is striving to upset the existing military strategic parity and to achieve a unilateral advantage. It is not difficult to understand the militarist logic of those now in charge of U.S. policy, but one is surprised by the short-sighted position of a number of West European governments. They cannot fail to realize that the deployment in Europe of American missiles in direct proximity to the Soviet borders considerably increases the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

They are first-strike weapons, and are intended not for the defense of West Europe but for the waging of a so-called limited nuclear war. With their appearance the security of the West European states will not increase. It seems that in general the American leaders are interested in the security of their allies only in so far as the West Europeans will be able with their lives and towns to lessen the retribution against the United States itself, if Washington surrendered to the temptation of unleashing a nuclear war.

By agreeing to turn their countries into launching pads for Pershing and cruise missiles, the governments have placed the fate of their states in the hands of the United States. They have acted against the will of the majority of their own populations. It is not by chance that the West European countries have literally been swept by a wave of popular indignation.

In an attempt to placate the public, NATO's leaders have been claiming that the deployment of the first American missiles would force the Soviet Union to make concessions. This is also a deliberate deception. They hypocrisy of the NATO people has been thoroughly revealed by Comrade Andropov's statement. It confirmed anew that our love of peace is not a sign of peace. We shall take measures to guard the security of our country and our allies, but the new military preparations are not our own choice. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov pointed out, if the United States and other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do so. It is still not too late to safeguard the European continent from the peril menacing it, although the situation has grown considerably more complex. For its part the Soviet leadership has stated that, carrying out the will of the Soviet people, it will continue in the future to do everything possible to ward off the threat of war.

INF TALKS SUSPENDED 'ONLY IN PRESENT FORM'

LD292337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1952 GMT 29 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] The Reagan administration stubbornly led to the breakdown in the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and is fully to blame for their ending. Garthoff, an American diplomat and member of the U.S. delegation to the SALT I talks, has come to this conclusion.

Now, according to a Rome report, Washington wants to shift the blame. None other than Paul Nitze, former head of the American delegation at the Geneva talks, has tried to shield this administration. While in Rome, he informed the Italian Government that the ending of the talks happened allegedly at the very moment when perceptible progress was being observed. Of course, this is, to put it mildly, clearly cheating. The facts prove otherwise.

The Soviet Government has more than once stated that the appearance in Western Europe of new American missiles makes the continuation of the Geneva talks impossible. But now the weeping for the Geneva talks has begun in Washington. And it is none other than President Reagan -- precisely he who with his own hands buried them -- that has begun it. The head of the White House, of course, is still blaming the Soviet Union and its intractibility in not agreeing to unilateral disarmament.

Who other than the American side deliberately kept the Geneva talks idling for almost 2 years? Who other than they singlemindedly directed matters to the deployment of their new missiles in Europe? Thus, the argument claiming that the U.S. has an interest in the continuation of these talks, and is even ready to come to an agreement, is no more than demogogy. The well-known tactic of talking about reduction while simultaneously continuation military preparations at a forced rate has been put into operation.

Reagan's weeping, well rehearsed with the chorus, has been taken up by a number of European NATO member-countries. Before the beginning of the deployment of the American missiles in Europe, Reagan repeated more than once: Our talks are going along the right path. Although he did not specify what the right path was, there was not doubt: The U.S. presence at the Geneva talks was just a screen to deceive the European and world public. For this reason it persistently rejected all our peace proposals. The scenario for the breakdown of the Geneva talks was written even before they began, and was played through to the end. The American NBC television company more than once quoted in this respect the opinion of political observers. Washington has in many ways transformed the talks into a game on the public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the impossibility of the continuation of the Geneva talks is a natural consequence of the totally erroneous political philosophy adopted by the American administration in its attitude to the Soviet Union. The declaration by Reagan of a crusade against communism, his attempts to bring ideological contradictions into the field of interstate relations, the paper writes, is completely incompatible with the reality of the nuclear age. The United States is not obliged to love the Soviet Union, but must respect it, if it wants relations with it based on principles of realism.

In such a situation what other option did our country have? To remain in Geneva, as Western observers have noted, would mean de facto approval of the deployment of the new missiles, all the more so since our country has not spoken about the complete cessation of the talks, but only about ending the talks in their present form -- as we see it, a most vital detail which unscrupulous politicians in the West intentionally omit. And yet Comrade Andropov's statement clearly says that the Soviet Union is ready to renew the talks if the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe.

Reagan's weeping is thoroughly false; his soul is happy, for he managed to make fools of a number of European governments and began the deployment of missiles in their countries, thus putting them in an exposed position. And now Washington is trying to avoid responsibility for the fact that, in deploying the missiles in Europe, it deliberately created the very situation which the Soviet side, our country, had warned it against.

NATO STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR 'DANGEROUS SITUATION'

LD301918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement has evoked wide response in the capitals of NATO countries. Here is a latest news commentary; at the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

[Zholkver] When one acquaints oneself with the pronouncements of Atlantic and, above all, U.S. figures, one cannot but note that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement hit the nail on the head, as they say. The White House and NATO leaders have not been compelled to vindicate themselves, make excuses, and give evasive answers. Among other things, they are vying with each other in affirming that they have always wanted and still want to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on problems of reducing nuclear armaments in Europe. This is nothing more than lies and demagogy. I recall, first and foremost, that it was the Soviet Union that once proposed such talks and Washington that dragged its feet for nearly an entire year. Only after pressure form world public opinion, even from their own allies, did they give their assent.

Then what happened? The U.S. delegation has kept the Geneva talks running idly for about 2 years. It has put forward notoriously unacceptable options aimed at the USSR's unilateral disarmament, and rejected the constructive Soviet initiatives that proposed a radical reduction in the nuclear potentials in Europe and the complete liberation of the European Continent from atomic weapons.

Meanwhile, using the Geneva meetings as a screen, the United States has pushed through the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has more than once warned of the danger of such a course. However, they have not heeded these warnings in Washington. In the Atlantic capitals, a thesis had been whipped up to the effect that, as they put it, they will be able to pressure the Soviet Union, and the means for such pressure will be the Pershing and cruise missiles.

Yuriy Vladimirivoch Andropov's statement vividly illustrated the failure of this notorious policy of strength. The Soviet leadership, having carefully weighed all sides of the situation, adopted a decision to the effect that since the United States had by their own actions wrecked the opportunity to reach a mutually acceptable understanding at the talks on questions of nuclear arms limitation in Europe, and their continuation in these conditions would merely be a cover for the actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries that were aimed at undermining European and international security, the Soviet Union considers its further participation in these talks to be impossible.

Therefore, it is the United States and its NATO allies, whose idea it was to disturb the existing military parity in Europe, who bear the responsibility for the dangerous situation that has arisen. In the Atlantic capitals, they should know that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will not permit military superiority over them.

However, a test of strength is not our choice. It is stated quite definitely in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement that if the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do so. Then the proposals that we put forward before on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe would once again find strength.

USSR'S 'STATESMANLIKE APPROACH' TO INF STRESSED

LD271938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 83

[From 'The International Panorama' program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. I shall, of course, begin International Panorama with European affairs, with those events that have been taking place on this continent in the past few days. Last Tuesday, the West German Bundestag voted for the deployment in the FRG of American nuclear missiles. Reportage on how this went is included in today's program. The very next day, the first Pershing II missiles were delivered to West Germany. Before that, as you know, the first cruise missiles had been delivered to British soil; the deployment of the American nuclear weapons in Italy is beginning too. In these conditions, the continuation of the talks in Geneva has lost its initial significance. The Soviet Union considered it impossible to take any further part in these talks.

In connection with this development of events, a statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was published. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed approval and full support for this statement. The position of the Soviet leadership is approved by all Soviet people and has been met with understanding by the progressive world public.

Official circles in Washington, Bonn, London, and Rome are grieved or put on an appearance of being so, that the Geneva talks have been broken off. Oh, they say, what a drastic action by the Soviet Union. How could they act so drastically? -- they say. As always, before taking an important step in international affairs, the Soviet leadership thoroughly weighed up all aspects of the situation which has come about. No! It is not our country but the United States which by its actions has destroyed the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached at the talks on the question of the limitation of nuclear weapons.

The talks at Geneva had been going on for 2 years. In these 2 years, the Soviet Union convincingly demonstrated that it was ready to take bold decisions. The proposals which we put on the negotiating table cover a wide range of possible measures, from significant reductions in nuclear weapons, to relieving Europe totally of all nuclear weapons, whether medium-range or tactical. The Soviet Union demonstrated a truly statesmanlike approach to the talks, flexibility in solving complex international problems, steadfastness and dignity -- which, by the way, the leaders of Washington would do well to imitate. The Soviet Union did everything to make the talks businesslike and constructive. All that it always insisted on and will continue to insist on is that in any decisions made the balance of forces in Europe in nuclear weapons should be preserved, and the principle of equal security should be observed -- and if one believes the words of the representatives of the Washington administration and of its NATO allies, this is just what they are aiming at too.

But it turns out, as the past 2 years have shown, that they are really aiming at something else, at gaining time, and then setting about deploying the Pershings and cruises in Western Europe, with the sole aim of breaking the approximate balance of military forces which has come about in Europe, to change it to their advantage, so as to be able to impose their will from a position of strength. And the Soviet leadership drew the conclusion that the continuation of the Geneva talks would be a cover for actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries directed to undermining European and international security.

The Soviet Union, after all, has not only made many constructive proposals. It unilaterally undertook obligations with the aim of creating more favorable conditions for the achievement of success at the talks. Now these obligations have been abrogated. This applies to the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet nuclear medium-range weapons in the European USSR. By agreement with the governments of fraternal countries -- the GDR and Czechoslovakia -- the work begun a little while ago on the deployment on the territory of these countries of operational-tactical enhanced-range missiles will be speeded up. Other necessary measures will also be taken in order that the security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will be properly safeguarded.

It is stressed in Comrade Andropov's statement that responsive measures by the Soviet side will be restricted strictly to the limits dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. If the United States and the other NATO countries show a willingness to return to the situation which existed before the deployment of the American medium-range missiles in Europe began, the Soviet Union will be ready to do this too. The Soviet Union, Comrade Andropov declared on behalf of our country, remains devoted to a course of principle of halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, of reducing and eventually totally eliminating the danger of nuclear war. It will continue to devote all its efforts to the achievement of these noble aims.

NATO STATES INCREASE 'PROPAGANDA SMOKESCREEN'

LD012212 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev.

They in Washington boast that American Pershings and cruise missiles are being delivered to their positions in Western Europe "on schedule." While the Pentagon is watching over the observance of the schedule, the alarmed Western European public demand that their governments adopt most vigorous measures to reverse the developments and prevent the sliding towards a nuclear catastrophe. Statistics, dry as it is, becomes in this case more eloquent than the most fanciful phrases. Three quarters of the West German population, 60 percent of Britons and about 80 percent of Belgians and Dutch are resolutely opposed to the unasked for "presents" from across the ocean. Even in Spain, which is not directly affected by the Pentagon's missile plans, 74 percent of the population also protest against the transformation of Europe into a U.S. missile launching pad.

"The West can no longer disregard the mounting wave of the pacifist movement," writes the Paris newspaper LE MONDE. Indeed, the propaganda smokescreen is becoming conspicuously denser in some Western European capitals. The leaders who gave the green light to the installation of American missiles are now seeking to conceal the bitter truth from their peoples and evade responsibility for the consequences of their shortsighted, to put it mildly, policy, which they must fully share with the U.S. Administration.

The main message in the brainwashing campaign is simple in the extreme: Pretend that the appearance of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe did not change the overall situation, and there are no grounds for concern over European security.

It is claimed in Bonn that the Soviet Union is "prepared to return" to Geneva and continue the broken negotiations. But what is cleanly "forgotten" is the Soviet Union's position, repeatedly and clearly indicated in the Soviet leadership's statements: The talks conducted in Geneva can only be resumed if the NATO countries restore the situation when there were no American missiles in Europe.

The London FINANCIAL TIMES starts theorizing that Bonn and Paris should "mediate" between Moscow and Washington in order to "revive the broken negotiations." What is not mentioned is that both official Bonn and official Paris were busy lately playing up to Washington, helping it to station its missiles in Europe. We would advise the colleagues from the influential newspaper to consult a dictionary next time so as not to get into an awkward situation using such improper terms as "mediator."

Contrary to common sense and irrefutable facts, the Paris newspaper LES ECHOS "calms down" its readers by writing that the fielding of new American missiles does not undermine Europe's security. It says nothing of the attempt by the United States and NATO to upset the rough balance of forces which has objectively served the cause of European security and stability.

...Thirty years ago, when France was living through an acute political crisis, the then prime minister, Pierre Mendes-France, replying to a recommendation to pay more attention to secondary, in his opinion, problems, joked in a grim way: "When one's home is on fire, it is not the time for dealing with stables." One can only regret that now, when the threat of holocaust in our European home is becoming substantially enhanced, some people in Western Europe regard their home as an American stable.

'AGGRESSIVENESS' RESULT OF 'DECLINE OF CAPITALISM'

LD011417 TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS) -- "The current U.S. Administration and those who follow it are in fact aspiring to impose a pernicious choice on the world of socialism: either to reject their ideology, their principles, and their order, or cross swords," noted Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee speaking at a meeting of press representatives from communist and revolutionary democratic parties that was held in Moscow. His speech is published in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Concerning the "crusade against communism" announced by the U.S. President, Ponomarev pointed out that this is, in fact, a "crusade against progress, liberty, and peace."

"The essence of the foreign policy strategy of the U.S. Administration is openly gambling on brute force." "American imperialism needs military superiority over socialism so as to free its hands fully in relation to the countries which are liberating themselves." "The aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and its trampling of the sovereignty of states is increasing everywhere -- in Europe, in Central America, in the Near East, in the Persian Gulf area, in southern Africa, and elsewhere. The latest evidence of this was the brazen banditry in Grenada."

"An integral part of U.S. imperial strategy is aiming, by means of intimidation with the 'Soviet threat,' which in fact does not exist, and with the aid of anti-communist blackmail, economic chauvinism, and playing the great power, to achieve the subordination of the whole world to the United States, and to make its NATO allies puppets in foreign policy and conductors of American interests in domestic policy," Ponomarev continued.

The "crusade" is the transformation of ideological struggle into a most crude "psychological war." Using the Goebbels "big lie" approach, the U.S. Administration and its NATO assistants are turning the mass media into an "ideological battering ram" of unbridled slanderous campaigns primarily against the socialist countries and the progressive democratic movements. They deliberately organize provocations for the purpose of whipping up international tension even further. Such is the real state of affairs on the provocation with the South Korean aircraft, the notorious "Antonov affair," and other such measures cooked up by the special services of the West.

Boris Ponomarev stated that "history calls upon communists and revolutionary democrats to do everything they can for the mobilization and cohesion of all the forces of peace, national independence, and socialism under conditions of 'the dying trying to pull the living down with him,' of the historical decline of capitalism finding its expression in such an acute increase in aggressiveness by the main imperialistic power, which is pushing the whole world towards catastrophe."

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'TERRORISM' HIGHLIGHTED

PM011513 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 November 1983 First Edition publishes on page 6 a full-page feature under the general heading "Terrorism -- Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy." The feature includes a 1,500-word article by D. Kraminov under the heading "Sinister Course" discussing how "the international policy of the biggest imperialist power -- the United States -- has become particularly dangerous to peace with the new administration's advent to power."

Also included are a 900-word unattributed article entitled "From the Chronicle of Imperialism's Crimes" tracing U.S. involvement in "armed conflicts" throughout the world since 1945; and a 600-word unattributed article entitled "At the Service of Psychological Warfare" on the activity of "organizations which plan and organize operations of a subversive terrorist nature against the socialist countries and other progressive regimes and national liberation movements" that mentions in particular the role of the USIA, CIA, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe. A 500-word unattributed article entitled "Bridgeheads of Aggression and Piracy" describes U.S. bases overseas, noting that they present "a real threat to world peace and the peoples' security." Another 500-word unattributed article under the heading "Department of Dirty Business" discusses the activity of the CIA's "clandestine operations" department which "is assigned the task of perpetrating acts of terrorism against statesmen and politicians in other countries who try to pursue an independent policy."

Finally PRAVDA publishes brief comments from the newspapers UNSERE ZEIT (FRG), NEW AGE, (India), LIBERTAD (Costa Rica), and FRIHETEN (Norway) denouncing the United States' actions in Grenada and elsewhere under the heading "Progressive Journalists Speak."

MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY ASSESSED

PM281700 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[M. Koshlev article under the rubric "Marathon Around the White House": "From Vice President to President"; first two grafs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Many SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers have been asking us to feature the U.S. politicians who will be running against Reagan for the Presidency in 1984.

In fulfillment of this request we are starting publication of a series of items on this topic under th rubric "Marathon Around the White House." Today we feature former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, to his friends simply Fritz Mondale, is running for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination... "Each morning when he opens his eyes he can hear 'Hail to the Chief' playing," so his aides say. The bravura tune played in honor of the country's president is well known to Mondale, who spent 4 years in the wings at the White House, ready, if need be, to follow the Constitution and replace the head of the executive. Hardly had this tune been played for the first time in honor of the present White House incumbent than Mondale began to organize his preparations for the next, 1984 scrimmage for the Presidency. He set up an excellently run organizing center -- "The Committee for the America of the Future" -- which is into its second year of sending out letters to potential supporters, recruiting a political army, and gathering in funds for the election campaign. Mondale himself has managed to visit more than 100 cities and towns in 26 states, putting over his message to party activists. Before the end of the year around $8 million will go on advertising, or, as the Americans say, on "selling the candidate," until the millions from federal funds allotted to bourgeois politicians under the presidential election financing law arrive.

The youngest son of a Methodist minister, who has long played second fiddle as the protege of big businessmen, has finally gotten the chance to be first. Mondale has already managed to enlist the support of eminent politicians from the state of New York and Massachusetts, party functionaries in Chicago are on his side, and of course he is guaranteed help from Minnesota -- the state where his political career took off. Even in the South of the country, unexpectedly for the political forecasters, he is on good terms with the local Democrats.

Even more definite in their attitude to Mondale are the numerous groupings and organizations capable of seriously influencing the delegates' choice at the party convention in San Francisco, at which the official candidate for the Presidency will be confirmed. Mondale already has the backing of the AFL-CIO labor organization. The congress of the National Education Association, which accounts for 1.8 million workers in U.S. education, has also voted for him. Mondale will probably get the backing of the major women's organizations and of environmental conservation and consumer rights activists.

The backing of political manipulators and organizations does, of course, make things easier, but it be no means guarantees the confirmation of Mondale's candidacy by the San Francisco convention. The outcome of events will really depend on the results of the state party primaries, in which hundreds of thousands of Americans will participate.

Apart from Mondale, seven other candidates are running for the Democratic nomination. John Glenn, the senator from Ohio and ex-astronaut, is only slightly behind the race leader. He is to the right of Mondale on a number of questions and recently decided to emphasize his differences with the latter. Mondale's aides are delighted: "Glenn has given us a priceless gift." Fritz raced into the heat of polemic to baptize his opponent behind his back as "an undemocratic Democrat." Subsequently, true, he did apologize.

The set-to between the leading contenders is all about who, in the eyes of Americans, can most convincingly oppose Reagan. For the time being it is Mondale who is doing it the more consistently. In Iowa a month ago he declared, "Reaganomics has been the worst large-scale, predetermined economic mistake in our history," and he continued, becoming more dramatic in tone: "It has led us into the deepest economic depression, cost us millions of jobs, caused thousands of bankrupticies, burdened the next generation with a trillion-dollar debt, hit American farming, had a destructive influence on international trade, and unleashed the most ruthless attack in American history on social justice." The speaker did not miss the opportunity of noting that "rich Americans and major corporations have gained substantial tax rebates, while middle-income Americans have had no relief whatsoever." The state of neglect of the education system, the staggering cost of medical services, the predatory attitude to natural resources...: all these were criticized. The contender's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause from the public.

A private battle is currently under way among the Democrats to win the votes of the supporters of the antiwar movement. Mondale is striving to keep up with his rivals. "I was wholeheartedly behind SALT II," he declared, adding that this treaty, as is well known, was "stifled" not by the Soviet Union but by the policy of the present administration. His reply to justified reminders of the militarist steps hostile to that treaty taken by the Carter administration in 1980 is usually that he was "privately" opposed to such Carter measures as the decision to deploy on MX missiles and the embargo on grain sales to the USSR. Mondale has repeatedly advocated a "mutual and verifiable freeze" on nuclear arms, and has promised, in the event of becoming president, to curtail the implementation of the MX and the highly sophisticated B-1 bomber programs simultaneously with a "freeze."

Unlike McGovern and Cranston, Mondale has refrained from a decisive condemnation of Reagan in connection with the aggression on the island of Grenada. The administration's unpardonable actions are not to his liking, not because they flout international norms but because of their consequences: For the aggression "has done the United States moral and political damage" in the countries of Latin America and in the eyes of the West European public, which was already looking askance at U.S. saber-rattling.

The leader at the present stage of the race among the Democrats is trying in every way to strengthen his reputation as a loyal and responsible statesman. His unwillingness to bait his enemies and spoil his long-standing relations with various figures at the top of the party could indeed help him to come successfully through the malestrom of U.S. politics built on deals and compromises. But sometimes it leads to miscalculations.

When speaking to Western farmers, small Southern businessmen, or Northern labor union activists, Walter Mondale never forgets to add that, uniquely among the contenders, he has experience of government -- as a senator and as vice president. "I know what I am talking about and I know how to achieve what I am talking about," is the theme of his speeches. Recently a well-orchestrated meeting was organized between Mondale and his former "chief" -- James Earl Carter -- in a hill town in Georgia. Hundreds of correspondents summoned from the capital filmed and taped the way Carter praised Mondale for his "firmness" and "competence." Together the two politicians, brushing away the troublesome Southern gnats, attacked Reagan and his policy.

The liberal Democrats' experience and competence, as the past shows, have not restrained them from, to put it mildly, hasty actions in foreign and domestic policy. They are responsible for the Caribbean crisis and the Vietnam adventure. In just the same way their liberal rhetoric and loud promises never prevented them being the monopolies' faithful servants. And yet one wants to hope that Mondale really has learned a lot. His career is typical of Democratic Party figures who started on their political road right after World War II. These people personally lived through the cold war, and a number of them, albeit with great difficulty, succeeded in escaping from the tendency to see the world purely in terms of black and white and from primitive anticommunism -- a disease that in its acute form afflicts many figures in the present circle of the U.S. executive.

'SUBVERSIVE' IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA CENTERS HIT

PM011311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Shkarovskiy: "Gambling on Psychological Warfare"]

[Excerpt] The imperialist propaganda organs, clearly recognizing the hopelessness of their attempts to wage a successful ideological struggle, have initiated a frenzied psychological war, resorting to the unscrupulous methods of lies, disinformation, and slander. Today virtually all components of the government institutions of the United States and a number of other imperialist states are involved in psychological warfare against the USSR and the socialist community countries. Leadership of the psychological warfare campaign falls to the U.S. National Security Council, in whose hands the elaboration of strategic tasks in the sphere of military policy, intelligence, and also psychological warfare is concentrated.

A direct participant in and active organizer of ideological subversion is the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). It commands enormous resources and potential. USIA has a staff of around 8,000, and its budget for 1983 totaled $640 million. In all, the U.S. Congress annually allots over $3 billion for subversive activities.

The CIA is also directly involved in encouraging "psychological warfare." The present U.S. Administration is doing everything to expand its powers to the utmost and guarantee the espionage department a free hand. It is not hard to guess why the Reagan team needs it. As the CIA's former director, William Colby, cynically admits: "Since the end of the war (World War II -- V.S.) we, the CIA, have done nothing but help various... forces in their struggle against the communist threat."

Actively working alongside the USIA and the CIA in the psychological warfare area are the State Department's Intelligence Bureau, the FBI, and the Board for International Broadcasting. NATO's ideological council as well as dozens of propaganda and subversion centers in the NATO countries collaborate closely with the USIA.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" gave a clear assessment of the character of the subversive activities carried out by the U.S. propaganda centers and their NATO partners. Imperialist propaganda, the party document notes, is unremittingly conducting "a fierce attack on the minds of Soviet people, and is striving with the aid of the most sophisticated methods and the latest technical means to poison their minds by slandering Soviet reality, to smear socialism, and to whitewash imperialism and its predatory, inhuman policies and practices."

The main component in imperialism's arsenal of subversive acts in the sphere of ideas is the distortion of information and the tendentious publicizing of facts, silences, half-truths, and simply shameless lies. The most popular provocations by the organizers of psychological warfare have been the fabrications about "Soviet chemical weaponry" in Afghanistan, "Soviet submarines" off Swedish shores, the socialist countries' involvement in "international terrorism," "Soviet espionage" and so forth.

Socialist Poland became the target for the keenest types of subversion. The methods and means of psychological warfare prevail in the U.S. anti-Polish campaign, in which the CIA is allotted a special place. Radio Free Europe, which is run by the U.S. espionage department, incites antisocialist forces or simply immature, unstable people to participate in demonstrations and extremist tricks, and often transmits in open text provocative appeals and instructions.

In whipping up psychological warfare on a global scale, U.S. ruling circles devote enormous attention to indoctrinating the socialist countries' young people. The West's ideological centers realize perfectly the place they occupy in the socialist states' development and prosperity. They also fear the influence that the example of the life and development of young people in the USSR and the other socialist countries has on the West's younger generation.

Therefore, along with their attempts to protect the capitalist countries' young people from outside influence the imperialist circles are concurrently conducting an extensive propaganda campaign aimed directly against the socialist states' young generation. This campaign is an important element of the imperialist circles' efforts in their desire to "erode" socialism from within and shatter our countries' ideological and political unity.

NATO's ideological services make wide use of tourists and workers at various exhibitions for their hostile propaganda against the USSR and the other socialist countries, and they try to subordinate cultural exchanges to their own subversive ends. The West still clings to the hope of forcing into our screens and theater stages, into the exhibition halls and newspaper kiosks that which is considered by certain circles as an "effective means" of indoctrinating socialist public opinion and instilling a carping and skeptical spirit.

The foreign radio stations' mustic broadcasts aimed mainly at the young people are just padding between layers of "news" that are quite definitely political in tone. With their help the saboteurs of the airwaves count on tearing young people away from useful matters. But the main thing is that, by seducing certain young men and women through music, the Western propagandists are striving to enlist them into the ranks of regular listeners to the bourgeois news and consumers of malicious antisocialist slander.

Moreover, the workers at the so-called "voices" and "waves" are trying to create the impression that they are somehow linked with certain suppliers of information virtually from every region of a particular socialist country. The Western ideologues' "exceptional supply of information" and their references to "reliable" news sources is pure deception.

The U.S. propaganda centers extensively process items gleaned from the Soviet press and the broadcasts of All-Union Radio and Television. Nor do they balk at opening the personal correspondence of citizens of the socialist countries. Wide use is made of the method of intercepting the transmissions of local radio stations and radiotelephone conversations on the territory of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The intercepted items are taped and processed for subsequent broadcast to the socialist countries with the appropriate "commentaries."

Here, as one section of the "Regulation for Organizing Political Broadcasts" of Radio Liberty says, it is recommended, "...to not always adhere to the truth in broadcasts, and to invent certain events and facts, since they cannot be checked either in the USSR's vast territory or abroad."

The system of propaganda measures today being implemented by the United States, the other Western countries, and their accomplices are nothing short of psychological preparation for nuclear war. In this connection the numerous speeches by President Reagan calling on his allies to instigate a "crusade for freedom" against socialism are typical.

At a time of deterioration in the international situation and frenzied psychological warfare unleashed by imperialism against the USSR and the other socialist countries, further improving the class education of working people and servicemen, increasing political vigilance, and clearly and convincingly propagandizing socialism's achievements take on special importance. We must give a firm rebuff to anticommunism and antisocialism, and expose and wreck the class enemy's ideological sabotage.

REAGAN APPROVAL OF SPACE WEAPONS RESEARCH NOTED

LD021100 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] At a conference in the White House, President Reagan ordered to launch research aimed at creating gigantic systems in space weaponry [as heard]. More on this from Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The United States is taking steps connected with preparations for warfare in outer space in accordance with instructions issued by President Reagan last March. Officially the goal of the U.S. space research program is to safeguard the country against attacks launched through space and to create a shield against intercontinental missiles. In fact, however, this program is aimed at securing leadership in a sphere free from the arms race so far, and at using outer space in line with Washington's military political ambitions. That is why the plans for creating gigantic weapons systems in outer space are giving rise to -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES puts it -- strong doubts about the strategic and political wisdom of seeking to build it.

And there are more than enough reasons for these doubts. In the first place the building of an antimissile system will result in upsetting strategic parity and in gaining supremacy over the other side. A broken balance, as experts agree, makes a nuclear conflict more feasible. This is largely due to the illusion of impunity which might tempt irresponsible politicians to plunge into dangerous adventures. It is also known that attempts to gain advantages at the expense of the other side entail retaliatory measures. That is why the building of a weapons system in outer space would trigger a chain reaction and turn space into another sphere involved in the arms race.

To put in orbit nuclear weaponry capable of reaching targets in a matter of minutes would be only a question of time. This would be countered by building automatic installations, acting on the principle launch on warning. As a result the destiny of mankind would be placed in the hands of computers. Foreseeing the disastrous consequences of such a situation, the USSR and the United States signed in 1972 an agreement on antimissile defense banning action in this sphere. However, the Reagan administration decided to violate this. It has already begun practical preparations for the future star wars. There are reports that recently the United States conducted its first tests of laser weapons. On the agenda is testing of particle beams and the launching of antimissiles from planes. On the whole, the Pentagon intends to spend on its space program in the next few years up to $27 billion.

All this is being done on the standard pretext of countering a so-called Soviet threat, although it is the Soviet Union that has consistently been seeking to reach an agreement with the United States in order to prevent the militarization of outer space.

ADMINISTRATION 'COUNTERATTACKS' NUCLEAR WAR FILM

LD221735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Seventy-five million Americans watched a film about the consequences of nuclear war on Sunday evening. The film is called "The Day After." It is said that even the busiest streets of U.S. cities were empty.

President Reagan also saw this film, even before the premiere. However, a White House spokesman evaded a direct answer to the question of what Reagan's personal reaction to this terrible film was. The White House press secretary tried in all kinds of ways to prove that the U.S. Administration aspires to put an end to the nuclear arms race and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. And this is said at a time when the Reagan administration is implementing a gigantic program of rearmament for the United States, primarily with the latest systems of nuclear missile weaponry.

Not surprisingly, Washington made more than a little effort to foil the showing of the television film "The Day After." The authors of the film were almost accused of carrying out Moscow's behest. Alienation of Americans from the government and from nuclear weapons would be the result of the showing of the film, stated Bergen, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, announcing that the premiere might be harmful. But this did not produce results. In practice, all America watched the film. Here are some shots from this film.

It is easy to explain the fears of official Washington about this film. The film "The Day After" clearly repudiates the White House's assertions tht a nuclear conflict could be limited, that it is possible both to survive and be victorious.

Striving to neutralize the influence of the film, the U.S. Administration embarked on a counterattack. It gained agreement from ABC television that Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, would appear on its channels following the premiere. His statement that the administration is stepping up the arms race in order that nuclear weapons should never be used sounded like pathetic prattle.

Following the showing of the film, antiwar demonstrations and torchlight processions were held in many U.S. towns. Those taking part demanded from Reagan's administration that it approach the problem of arms control in earnest.

U.S.-SOVIET WOMEN'S DISARMAMENT SEMINAR OPENS

LD301821 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- A Soviet-American women's seminar devoted to questions of peace and disarmament, the role of Soviet and American public in bettering relations between the USSR and the USA has opened in Moscow today. Attending the seminar are representatives of the American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom led by Libby Frank, executive director of the section.

"Our seminar is being held in troubled times. The danger to the world assembly stemming from the militaristic policy of the present U.S. Administration and its NATO allies has become too real," said Valentine Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, opening the meeting. Valentina Tereshkova is the head of the Soviet delegation.

Tereshkova pointed out, in particular, that "from the very outset the USA did not wish that a mutually acceptable agreement be reached on nuclear weapons in Europe and did everything in its power at the Geneva talks and outside them that there be no such agreement."

"The deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe, which has resulted in the breakdown of the Geneva talks, has forced our country to take the necessary counter-measures," Valentina Tereshkova continued. "But the Soviet Union does not intend to give up its policy of peace. We strive for friendship and mutual understanding with all peoples, including with the American people."

"Today, in spite of the extremely tense situation, the potentialities of peace are very high," Tereshkova stressed. "An evidence of this is the upsurge of vigorous actions by millions of people of different political views and convictions, united by the striving to improve the international situation."

"It is with profound respect that we treat the activities of the American section of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, which struggles for strengthening peace and disarmament under very difficult conditions," Valentina Tereshkova stressed.

Libby Frank, the head of the American delegation, turned over to Valentina Tereshkova numerous messages and greetings from representatives of various women's organizations in the United States, which come out for peace, against nuclear war. Members of the American delegation spoke about the public anti-war movement in their country. Women in the USA launch peace marches and demonstrations against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

The most important objective today is to prevent nuclear war. We must work for improving relations and mutual understanding between our countries, said Jeanne Goor, a participant in the anti-war movement from the State of Colorado.

Today a debate opened at the seminar on the subjects "Is General and Complete Disarmament Possible by the Year of 2000?" and "The U.N. As an Instrument of Maintaining Peace and Social Progress."

After the sessions in Moscow the American delegation is to visit Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia.

TOLKUNOV ASKS JAPAN'S 'REAL AIMS' TOWARD USSR

PM011055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Third and final part of article by L. Tolkunov: "Japan 1983: Search and Losses"]

[Text] In Tokyo the Maritime Safety Agency has made a discovery: Japan is closer to the Asian mainland than was thought. Not much, to be sure, only 470 meters, but closer nonetheless. Whether the mapmakers used faulty instruments or Japan is actually floating toward the mainland on the waves of some geological displacement, there is no doubt that it is getting closer. It is therefore getting closer, in the direct sense of the word, to our country.

Alas, in Soviet-Japanese relations the trend is in exactly the opposite direction. In the 27 years that have elapsed since the end of the state of war between the USSR and Japan in 1956 the state of affairs in the Soviet-Japanese sector of international life has probably never been at as low an ebb as it is today. And none of the people in Japan with whom I was able to discuss questions relating to the Far East situation objected to this assessment. But I think it would be premature to draw any definite conclusions for the future. The legacy which was created through the joint efforts of Moscow and Tokyo from the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1956 right up to the end of the seventies continues to serve the interests of the peoples of both countries. But the volume of the legacy is diminishing and its qualitative characteristics are dwindling.

Soviet-Japanese relations still have an incomplete, unfinished, yet extensive legal treaty foundation.

The scale of trade and economic relations is substantial. But in 1983 their volume has begun to diminish for the first time in many years (by 15 percent according to data for the first 6 months) and work on the preparation of large-scale cooperation projects capable of ensuring the development of mutually advantageous ties for the future has virtually come to a standstill.

And finally, and most important of all, in recent years Soviet-Japanese relations have been characterized not only by a diminishing level of mutual trust but also by a worrying increase in tension. This is due to the Japanese side's policy of artificially limiting contacts in such an important sphere as politics. Can there be any trust in a situation like that?

At the same time it is worth noting that the overall impression from the conversations is that this trend is not irreversible; it can and must give way to an opposite trend.

From Different Standpoints

That is a natural conclusion for anyone who approaches the question of Soviet-Japanese relations in a responsible manner, with a clear appreciation of the importance of genuine good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan. Far from complex, however, is the question of the specific path toward good-neighborliness. The difficulty is that you do not travel this path alone; there has to be two-way traffic. And the traffic pattern must be strictly agreed on by both sides.

The Soviet side said long ago that it is prepared to agree on a program and to implement it.

In a situation where Japan is still showing no intention of concluding a peace treaty and thereby completing the formation of a legal treaty foundation for Soviet-Japanese relations, the USSR proposes the conclusion of a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries covering those areas of relations that need a strong foundation.

Furthermore, an initiative was put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress to hold talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East and the Soviet Union has also expressed its readiness to begin elaborating confidence-building measures on a bilateral basis -- between the USSR and Japan. The proposal put forward back in 1976 on elaborating a 10-15-year program of Soviet-Japanese business cooperation and on elaborating a long-term intergovernmental agreement on economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation remains in force.

Any of the Soviet side's proposals could be the launchpad for putting Soviet-Japanese relations back on the road of good-neighborliness. One could start by discussing the Japanese side's constructive proposals... if they existed. But there have been no proposals from Japan. And the Soviet initiatives are either rejected or simply "not noticed."

Tokyo's position may appear passive. But an analysis of the Japanese Government's actions shows that there can be no question of Japanese passivity in Soviet-Japanese relations; its positions are active but it is a destructive activeness.

We are not concerned, of course, with the "sanctions" introduced by the Japanese Government. Ultimately the "sanctions" rebounded on Japan. Nor are we talking, I suppose, even about the campaign of unfounded territorial claims against the USSR, although this campaign -- which they know is bound to be futile -- is undoubtedly poisoning the general atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The essence of the problem seems to me to be as follows: having banked on turning Japan in the future into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," Tokyo is currently continuing to incline toward a stable military alliance with the United States. The idea is that the Japanese-American alliance will ensure the reinforcement of Japan's "global" interests. However, Tokyo loses sight of the fact that the military political concessions to Washington are gradually leading to qualitative changes in the international situation in the Far East. And the most important change for Japan is not the strengthening of its positions but their weakening, which may reach a dangerous level.

When Washington Says So

According to responsible, well informed U.S. representatives, such as former U.S. Ambassador to Japan E. Reischauer and former U.S. President J. Carter, the Pentagon has long been making permanent use of bases in Japan as strongpoints for its nuclear strategy. This fact alone turns Japan, whether it likes it or not, into the potential object of a thermonuclear conflict.

When the Reagan administration took office the Pentagon's appetite began to increase rapidly and this was very soon reflected in the U.S. "military presence" in Japan. As a result, Tokyo agreed to allow U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, which can carry nuclear weapons and carry them -- Washington makes no secret of this -- to targets inside the USSR, to use the Misawa base in the northern part of Honshu, somewhat closer to the Soviet Union.

Aircraft carriers flying the stars and stripes and carrying nuclear weapons aimed at the USSR are frequenting Japan.

Is Japan remaining aloof from these massive preparations? The facts will answer this question too. Tokyo has already agreed to take its armed forces way beyond the country's territorial waters. It has also agreed to block maritime straits "in an emergency" in order to "shut up the Soviet fleet" in its bases and prevent it from setting sail....

It is asserted, though, that all these actions by the Japanese authorities are due to pressure from Washington. (S. Watanabe, president of ASAHI SHIMBUN, told me that even in his view the "general deterioration of Japanese-Soviet relations is taking place because of U.S. actions"). But whether under pressure or not, Japan itself and the adjacent waters are being turned into a bridgehead packed with U.S. first-strike weapons with Tokyo's most direct participation. Had it not been for its consent to this, the situation would certainly have been different. Different for Soviet-Japanese relations. And different for the situation in the Far East. Indeed it is perfectly obvious that the transformation of Japan into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead, in tandem with the country's militarization, is a threat to all states in the region, not only the socialist states.

But today, with the Reagan administration bent on attaining military superiority over the USSR on a global scale, which includes the Asian and Pacific region and Japan itself (Reagan's Far East trip intensified this course), you have to consider real, not hypothetical situations.

Washington is not only refusing to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union has done, but is openly preaching the doctrine of a "first nuclear strike." Tokyo must know about this doctrine. The fact that the Japanese Government knows this is indicated by its espousal of the "three nonnuclear principles," something government representatives invariably emphasize -- not producing nuclear weapons, not having them and not bringing them into the country. By proclaiming these principles, Tokyo is obviously hoping to keep out of a thermonuclear conflict if it cannot be averted.

This raises the question: Are these "principles" being observed? As is known, the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to give Japan guarantees of nonuse of nuclear weapons against it if, in an intergovernmental document, that country renounces the production and acquisition of such weapons and will not have them on its territory. In doing so we are not asking for any political or economic concessions. It only means incorporating in an official document the very "nonnuclear principles" that the Japanese Government itself is espousing. But Tokyo is not interested. Why? A rhetorical question, I think. The Pentagon's plans for Japan are well known and the Japanese Government apparently has no wish to prevent them from being implemented. In fact, there is an evident willingness to get involved in these plans, albeit under cover of "espousal of nonnuclear principles."

What are the reasons for this approach? I put this question to nearly everyone I talked to in Japan. They generally came out with the standard justification: "Japan is threatened by the growing might of the USSR Armed Forces."

How can they talk about a "Soviet military threat" when the U.S. Navy, including the ships based in the Pacific Ocean, which in turn includes the bases in Japan, has nearly twice as much tonnage as the Soviet Navy? When the United States has 21 aircraft carriers, of which the "Midway," "Enterprise," and "Carl Vinson" are in residence off the USSR's Far East coast, whereas the entire USSR Navy has only 2 aircraft-carrying ships whose function is basically antisubmarine? When the United States has 2.5 times as many naval aircraft as the Soviet Union (the difference in strike power being even greater)? When the United States has 16 times as many marines as the USSR? Whenever I cited these facts I realized that none of my interlocutors was aware of them.

This is the truth about the "Soviet threat" that Japan is keeping quiet about. And it is by no means the whole truth.

No Alternative

If Tokyo is seriously concerned about safeguarding its security why does it not accept the proposal on talks on confidence-building measures? Why does Tokyo greet with such resounding indifference another Soviet initiative, the one on extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to the areas which have the busiest sea lanes? You would expect Japan, more than anyone else, to have a vital stake in safeguarding peace on shipping routes and to support such a proposal. But Tokyo has gone a different way -- toward building up its naval and air force might.

The inevitable question arises: What are Japan's real aims as a neighbor of the USSR? Why does the government of a country with an impressive potential for influencing the international situation reject each and every proposal made by the USSR and the socialist community? And why, while adopting a position of total nonparticipation in collective efforts to maintain peace (collective from the viewpoint of belonging not to military political groupings, of course, but to the international community as a whole), has Japan failed throughout the postwar period to put forward a single proposal of any note for the actual purpose of averting the threat of war?

Very serious questions. Very serious from the viewpoint of the future of Soviet-Japanese relations and from the viewpoint of the prospects for the international situation as a whole.

It has to be admitted that an awareness of the vital need for peaceful coexistence between the USSR and Japan, an awareness of the urgent need to ensure good-neighborliness between them has not yet become deeply and firmly established in the consciousness of many of those I met with during my period in Japan. But a search is being made for paths to a peaceful future, albeit outside the Tokyo corridors of power. And one would like to believe that they are bound to lead to the conclusion that we Soviet people have been familiar with for a long time -- the peoples of the USSR and Japan, like all the other peoples of the world, have no alternative but to opt for friendship and cooperation. That is why our country is keeping the door open wide to Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness, confident that reason will prevail.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE 'FORCED' TO DISSOLVE DIET

OW010605 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] The dissolution of the Japanese Diet on 28 November marks a new phase in the development of the domestic crisis in Japan, which began a long time ago and burst into flames with unprecedented force on 12 October, the day a sentence was passed on former Prime Minister Tanaka. Commentator Yuriy Afonin writes as follows in this connection:

In the political life of postwar Japan, it is not uncommon for the House of Representatives to be dissolved before the representatives' term expires, followed by a general election. However, what is really unusual is a dissolution carried out against the prime minister's desire. This was precisely the case in the dissolution this time.

According to the prevalant view in Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone opposed the year-end House dissolution and the general election because the situation was threatening the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. As a whole as well as Nakasone himself as head of government. However, due to pressure within the LDP and from all opposition parties, Prime Minister Nakasone was forced to announce the House dissolution.

Twice this year Prime Minister Nakasone avoided dissolution and general election, as Mr Tanaka demanded before his sentence was passed in an attempt to consolidate his own footing. This was not easy, considering the decisive role played by Mr Tanaka in Mr Nakasone's rise to power as prime minister and considering also Mr Tanaka's influence on the current administration. But on the present occasion Prime Minister Nakasone could not turn down the request for a third time and was forced to give in. In doing so, Mr Nakasone is well aware that if the ruling LDP should lose even only a few seats in the House as a result of the election, he himself will be held responsible for the failure.

In this complex situation, the government as well as the prime minister himself relied extensively on summit diplomacy to consolidate their authority, as indicated by the visits to Japan this month by West German Chancellor Kohl, U.S. President Reagan and CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang. The numerous ceremonies and functions held in connection with these foreign leaders' visits to Japan were used to divert the people's attention from urgent internal problems, including the domestic political crisis. As a result a parliamentary stalemate ensued, lasting over a month.

It should be pointed out that among the foreign leaders who visited Japan, some played up to Prime Minister Nakasone in an attempt to increase his chances of winning the election while asking him later for so-called favors in return. On this point we should first mention President Reagan, who tried during his stay in Japan to assume a fairly restrained attitude on issues concerning the economic and trade conflicts between the United States and Japan. His attitude, however, left no room for doubt that he will make strong demands on Japan on these issues in the future. It seems that a promissory note, whose exact contents have not been revealed to the Japanese people, was handed to President Reagan in Tokyo.

Most important, however, is the fact that the visits to Japan by both Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan indicate Japan's further involvement in Washington's militaristic strategy under the false pretext of strengthening so-called Western unity. In this way, the line supporting the arms race and further aggravating international tension has already been forced on the Japanese people without their approval, even before the election. It goes without saying that such a line, forced on them from the outside, does not conform at all to the vital interests of the Japanese people. Following submissively in the wake of Washington's adventurist policies will not help Japan tide over its domestic crisis, even though someone in Tokyo may have this objective in mind.

MONGOLIA'S MOLOMJAMTS STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM301620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Great Hural headed by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, stopped over in Moscow en route to Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and back.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM011548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Sh.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, who was in Moscow en route from New York where he had been taking part in the work of the 38th UN General Assembly session, left for Kabul 29 November. During his stay in Moscow Sh.M. Dost met with G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

DRA'S SARBOLAND HAILS ANDROPOV'S INF STATEMENT

LD020022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Kabul today to mark the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Sarboland, deputy chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, delivered a report. He stated that the events of the last 5 years demonstrate that the treaty between the two fraternal countries guarantees the preservation of Afghanistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty and is a pledge of the final victory of the April revolution. We in Afghanistan, Sarboland continued, express full support for the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are convinced that by putting forward positive and constructive proposals with the aim of ensuring peace and international security the Soviet Union is following its principled position as a standard-bearer of peace.

U.S.-THAI WARGAMES SHOW 'EXPANDING' U.S. ROLE

LD011226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] There has recently been a sharp increase in the activity of the U.S. military machine in Southeast Asia. Aleksandr Redchenko, our correspondent in the countries of that region reports:

[Redchenko] Maneuvers by the U.S. and Thai air forces and navies are in progress over the territory of Thailand and off its shores in the South China Sea. These are already the fourth major joint U.S.-Thai military maneuvers this year. The current militarist games represent another concrete manifestation of the course toward expanding the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia and drawing certain countries in this region into the aggressive military and strategic plans of the Pentagon.

The imperialists of the United Stats and their allies are making every effort to turn ASEAN into a military and political group directed mainly against the socialist countries of Indochina. Thailand has been allocated the role of a so-called frontline state in these plans. The remnants of the Pol Pot gangs still at large continue to find refuge on Thai territory. The United States now has at its disposal the Thai airforce base at Ta Khli in the north of the country. Moreover, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have again been given virtually constant registration in Thai ports.

Attempts are made in some ASEAN countries to justify the increasingly active involvement in the aggressive plans of Washington by the need to counter the threat from Vietnam. Practice shows that the true source of the unstable and explosive situation in Southeast Asia lies not in any Vietnamese threat or fabricated Kampuchean problem, but from the aspiration of the United States to implement its hegemonist ambitions. U.S. imperialism that has perpetrated monstrous crimes in Indochina now wishes to take revenge for its ignominious defeat. Washington politicos are nurturing most ominous intentions: to provoke a clash between the ASEAN countris and the socialist stats of Indochina. It is for this purpose that they are literally forcing their military aid on the governments of ASEAN countries, allocating hundreds of millions of dollars for this purpose every year. By 1985, the Pentagon plans to double the amount of arms and military equipment supplied to countries in the association. Naturally, purchasing weapons leads to increased military budgets.

Saturating the Southeast Asian region with weapons and fanning the war phychosis can only complicate the political situation and hamper the solution of problems that are already complicated in that part of the world.

USSR-KAMPUCHEA FRIENDSHIP BOARD MEETS

PM011437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity Strengthening"]

[Text] Soviet people's solidarity with the Kampuchean people, who are traveling the road of national revival, was expressed by the participants in an enlarged session of the board of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society. It was held 29 November in Moscow on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the formation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense. V.A. Dvoryakovskiy, the society's president, and the other speakers noted that with the help of the USSR, the SRV, and the other socialist countries People's Kampuchea has achieved impressive success in building the new society.

KAMPUCHEA SAYS THAIS 'REPEATEDLY' ATTACK BORDER

LD012346 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh December 1 TASS -- Thailand continues armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, Thai Air Force planes repeatedly violated Kampuchea's air space on November 17-24, while Thai armed boats invaded territorial waters in the area of the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang. Thai forces repeatedly opened artillery and mortar fire on the areas adjacent to the border in Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong provinces. Under the cover of artillery fire bands of Pol Pot's men tried to make their way into Kampuchean territory but were prevented from doing so by Kampuchean border guards.

USSR DELEGATE HOLD BILATERAL TALKS IN WARSAW

LD011255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Stage of Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov -- A USSR delegation consisting of N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Poland 28-29 November on a working visit.

During the visit bilateral talks took place that examined current long-term questions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

Agreements on building the Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw gas pipeline and on cooperation in completing the construction of ferrous metallurgy installations in Poland, and a number of other documents were signed. The signing ceremony was attended by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Committee; J. Obodowski and Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

The Soviet delegation was received by W. Jaruzelski. Talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES KGB CHIEF CHEBRIKOV

PM281610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[Text] Warsaw -- Army General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, today received Army General Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB, who is in Warsaw on an official visit. The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY KOCIOLEK

PM301327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 25 November N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and had a warm, friendly talk with him.

USSR, POLAND SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD012136 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw December 1 TASS -- The scheduled 26th meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been held here.

in the course of the meeting an agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation in the field of saving resources in generating thermal and electric energy, as well as branch subprogrammes for the development of specialisation and cooperation of production between the USSR and Poland up to the year of 1990 in the field of the motor and electrical engineering industry, machine-building for the heavy industry and transport, for the chemical and oil industry.

The Soviet delegation was led by Nikolay Talyzin, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Polish delegation -- by Vice Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski.

The work of the commission proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

POLAND-CSSR STATEMENT APPROVES ANDROPOV MEASURES

LD012019 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw December 1 TASS -- Poland and Czechoslovakia fully approve the measures, set forth in a statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, directed at ensuring the security of the USSR and of other states of the socialist community, stresses a joint Polish Czechoslovak statement, published here. The statement was adopted on the results of an official friendly visit to Poland by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia, and negotiations with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

The statement points out that the two sides welcomed the USSR's readiness to return to the proposals, earlier advanced by the Soviet side on the questions of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, if the United States and other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The statement notes the demonstration of the two parties and states to make vigorous contribution to strengthening the unity, cohesion and defence might of the Warsaw Treaty member states and undertake further concerted efforts in the international arena in the name of preserving peace and ensuring peoples' security.

ZIMYANIN, CSSR'S OBZINA HOLD 'COMRADELY' TALKS

PM011227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] On 25 November M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received J. Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR deputy premier, and chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Capital Investment [title as published], who is in Moscow on a working visit. During their conversation, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, questions of further improving and deepening scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR were discussed. S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section, took part in the conversation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT CSSR-USSR NUCLEAR POWER TALKS

LD011406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on cooperation of the two countries in the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia ended in Moscow today. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier. The Soviet delegation was led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. A protocol has been signed on the results of the talks, in which the two sides positively evaluated the fulfillment of the program of cooperation between the CSSR and USSR in the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power production through 1990.

USTINOV PLANS TO VISIT BULGARIA ANNOUNCED

LD302118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, will visit Bulgaria on an official friendly visit in the first half of December.

ROMANIAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE TIES

PM011429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] On 28 November there was a meeting between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, during which questions of the further development of Soviet-Romanian trade and economic ties were discussed.

SFRY ENVOY HOSTS 'REPUBLIC DAY' RECEPTION

PM011427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Republic Day"]

[Text] M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 29 November to mark the national holiday -- Republic Day -- and the 40th anniversary of the second session of the Anti-Fascist People's Liberation Council of Yugoslavia.

The reception was attended by V. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO CPCZ ON CAPKA DEMISE

PM011201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPCZ Central Committee

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the CPCZ Central Committee in connection with the untimely demise of Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. We also ask you to convey our sincere condolences to the deceased's family and friends.

CPSU Central Committee

KADAR, HONECKER ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD011216 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 1 TASS -- The started deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a serious threat to peace and the security of our continent, says a joint communique issued here upon the conclusion of an official friendly visit to the GDR by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who stayed here on November 20 at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

It is said in this document, which was circulated by the ADN news agency, that the leaders of the two fraternal parties criticised the USA for torpedoing the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. They stressed that the Governments of the FRG, Eritain and Italy assumed a great responsibility (words indistinct)

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar highly appreciated the consistent peaceable policy of the Soviet Union and its concrete and constructive initiatives aimed at preventing the further intensification of the arms race. It would be very important if all the nuclear powers followed the example of the Soviet Union and pledged not to make first use of nuclear weapons. The two sides said that the NATO countries should respond constructively to the peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, particularly to the proposal for concluding between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The two sides expressed the conviction that even in the present complicated international situation there exists a possibility for overcoming the dangerous tendency in the development of international relations and for settling all disputed questions through negotiations.

GDR PARTIES 'FULLY APPROVE' ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD012058 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin December 1 TASS -- The participants in the meeting of the leading bodies of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD) and the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which are incorporated in the GDR National Front, have expressed full support for the peaceable policy of the socialist states.

Addressing the meeting of the chief NDPD committee, party Chairman Heinrich Homann said that the party members fully support all steps directed at preventing nuclear catastrophe and preserving peace.

In this connection he pointed out the great significance of the recent statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The statement by the Presidium of the CDU Central Board says that in connection with the situation, which has shaped now, when the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles has been started in the FRG's territory, the Christian Democrats of the GDR fully approve of the measures, whose necessity was spelled out in Yuriy Andropov's statement.

DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV VISITS VARNA 1 DEC

AU012103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] On 1 December Leonid Smirnov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Varna. He was accompanied by Comrade Todor Bozhinov. The Soviet guests visited the Georgi Dimitrov shipbuilding plant, the Cherno More scientific-production complex, and the ship hydraulics institute.

A celebration on the commission of the 25,000-ton Sergey Lemeshev ship took place at the shipbuilding plant. This is ths second vessel of he new line of most modern vessels, which are being constructed for the Soviet merchant fleet. The celebration was attended by Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Dimitur Popov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, and other okrug and city leaders, as well as be Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ivan Borikov, USSR Consul-General in Varna.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET GROUP VISITS BELGIUM

Meets Martens

PM011651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 29 Nov -- A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit, has been received by Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens.

Questions of bilateral relations and the international situation, and chiefly problems of maintaining peace and halting the arms race, were broached during a conversation.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between the two countries and advocated their further development and intensification. They expounded their positions on questions connected with the problems of European security. The prime minister said that, just like Soviet people, the Belgians have experienced for themselves the pernicious consequences of war and want peace. The leader of the Soviet delegation stressed the peace-loving nature of the USSR's foreign polciy, noting particularly that the Soviet Union has never threatened anybody, is not threatening anybody now, and is in favor of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Returns to Moscow

PM011655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Brussels 29 November. It had been on an official visit to Belgium at the invitation of the parliament. The delegation included L.A. Andreyeva, N.A. Borisevich, Yu. A. Izrael, S.G. Lapin, and G.P. Razumovskiy, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies.

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN REJECTS U.S. DEPLOYMENT

LD012102 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Lisbon December 1 TASS -- Paavo Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Finland, expressed profound concern over the commenced deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He arrived in the capital of Portugal today to sign a cultural cooperation agreement.

The stationing of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, he told newsmen, would heighten tensions in Europe. He expressed his country's view that new armaments were not needed to ensure European security.

SOVIET-ITALIAN 'ROUNDTABLE' VIEWS AFRICAN ISSUES

LD011214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0756 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Rome, 1 Dec TASS -- A session of the Soviet-Italian "round table" on "Topical Problems of Africa" was held in the Italian capital on 28-30 November.

The delegation of Soviet scientists, headed by an Anatoliy A. Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Italian delegation, headed by the secretary general of the State Institute for Relations Between Italy and Africa, (L. Gazbarri), discussed a broad range of questions on the socioeconomic, political, and cultural development of African countries.

Both delegations stressed the need to preserve peace as the main condition for social and economic progress. During the discussions there was fruitful exchange of opinions on the ways to overcome the economic difficulties of the African countries and on the significance of regional cooperation between them.

The scientists from the two countries noted the positive contribution of the Organization of African Unity in the resolution of Africa's political and economic problems and the right of the countries of that continent to choose for themselves paths of socio-economic and political development. All participants in the discussion gave a favorable appraisal of the efforts of African countries to implement the Lagos plan. Discussion of the problems of development of the cultures of the peoples of Africa, their importance and distinctiveness, occupied a large place in the work of the "round table."

DANISH FOLKETING VOTES AGAINST DEPLOYMENT

LD011805 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Copenhagen December 1 TASS -- In the course of the debate held in the Danish parliament today on the issue of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe most of the deputies (87 against 75) have approved the resolution of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark. This resolution makes it incumbent upon the government to "dissociate itself, at the next NATO Council session, from the deployment of new 'Pershing' and cruise missiles, which has been started, and that this viewpoint of Denmark be reflected in the communique of the session."

The resolution also urges the country's government to come out actively for the speediest resumption of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Speaking in the course of the debate, deputies of the left-wing parties have strongly criticised the militaristic policy of the USA and NATO, which resulted in a heightening of tensions in the world. "The aim of the United States," said Steen Folke, deputy from the Left Socialists Party, "is to ensure nuclear superiority and thus bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union."

SOYUZGAZEKSPORT DIRECTOR ON GAS SUPPLY TO AUSTRIA

AU301527 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 30 Nov 83 p 16

[Interview given by Soyugzgazeksport General Director Yuriy Baranovskiy to APN -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] APN: In June 1982 the Soyuzgaseksport Foreign Trade Association and the Austrian Oil Administration (OeMV) concluded an agreement on the principal conditions for additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Austria. These deliveries are to be made through the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

Baranovskiy: In accordance with this agreement deliveries must start in the first quarter of 1984. However, the new natural gas pipeline, which was built virtually within 1 year -- much faster than was planned -- enables us to begin with the fulfillment of this treaty even now.

Such construction speed is unprecedented. The Alaskan pipeline, for example, was built by the U.S. in 3 years. Its length is 1,200 kilometers, while that of the Soviet pipeline is 4,450 kilometers. In a very short time 130 million cubic meters of earth were moved. 2.75 million metric tons of pipes were installed, the total length of the welding seam was 2,200 kilometers. As had been clear from the very start, the attempts to sabotage the building of the gas pipeline through all kinds of embargoes proved to be futile.

APN: Which countries will get gas through this new pipeline?

Baranovskiy: The FRG, France, and Austria. As of 1988, there will also be Switzerland, as of 1985 West Berlin. A tentative agreement has been concluded on deliveries to Italy. Moreover, Greece, Turkey, and some other West European countries are interested in Soviet natural gas. Negotiations with them are underway.

APN: As is known, Austria was the first capitalist country in West Europe to get Soviet natural gas. How has this cooperation developed?

Baranovskiy: Without exaggeration it can be said that in the Soviet Union Austria has a reliable supplier of this valuable raw material, a supplier which has withstood the test in the long-term practice of cooperation. As early as 1968, when there was an acute shortage of natural gas, the Austrian side approached the USSR with the proposal to conclude an agreement on natural gas deliveries. It was signed, and in the very same year Soviet fuel came to Austria.

Under this first treaty, the Soviet Union undertook to supply 33 billion cubic meters of natural gas by 1990. In 1974 and 1975 another two agreements were concluded. By the year 2000, an additional 58 billion cubic meters are to be supplied. The latest, fourth agreement that was mentioned at the beginning of the interview provides for the additional delivery of at least 37.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Thus this year's annual deliveries of 2.5 billion cubic meters will be reached by another 1.5 - 2 billion.

APN: As is known, Washington is seeking to intimidate West Europe by the argument that an expansion of cooperation between East and West in the gas supply sector would allegedly provide Moscow with a "lever for exerting pressure."

Baranovskiy: The Soviet Union considers economic cooperation as an important element of its relations with the West. We are attaching great importance to this cooperation and are accurately fulfilling all concluded agreements. History does not know a single precedence case of any deal having been upset through the Soviet Union's fault.

This is well known also to our partners in West Europe. Thus the president of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, declared: "...the experiences to date do not give us any cause to assume that the Soviet Union would ever impose boycotts on goods deliveries to Austria and especially on fuel supplies. The Soviet Union has always strictly adhered to the principle of reciprocity. I do not in the least share the fears of those who believe that the Soviet Union might at some time discontinue further gas deliveries to Austria. Such a danger does not exist at all."

I would like to add to this the following remark: The Soviet Union, which has invested tremendous funds in the construction of the gas pipeline -- the cost per kilometer under the conditions of Siberia amounts to 24.5 billion schillings -- is entitled to the hope that this project will be profitable. It is not Moscow's aim to turn 5,000 kilometers of gas pipeline into scrap iron.

CYPRIOT AKEL WANTS SOLUTION FROM WITHIN UN

LD281258 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Nicosia November 28 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People -- Cyprus (AKEL) at its meeting discussed the situation that has arisen as a result of the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus".

That illegal act, points out a resolution of the Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee, is a reflection of the imperialist conspiracy against Cyprus and, in particular, of U.S. plans which led to the fascist putsch and foreign intervention on the island in July 1974.

The unilateral proclamation of a "Turkish Cypriot state", the resolution stresses, is aimed at finally partitioning the island and at converting it into U.S. imperialism's and NATO's base intended, in particular, for the stationing of the "Rapid Deployment Force".

The actions of the imperialist circles, the resolution says, are aimed at provoking internecine clashes and instability on Cyprus and thereby getting an opportunity to interfere in its internal affairs. The Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee is of the opinion that the paramount task in the present extremely serious situation is persistently to press for a peaceful solution to the question of Cyprus on the basis of the U.N. resolutions and agreements between the leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities of the island. Departure from this line may lead to new suffering of the people of Cyprus.

The resolution of the Political Bureau of the AKEL Central Committee points out the need to support the U.N. secretary general in his efforts to promote a solution to the question of Cyprus within the framework of the mandate given to him by the U.N. Security Council. We turn down any plan aimed at solving the question of Cyprus outside the U.N. framework and resolutions, the document says.

The convocation of an international conference on Cyprus, as the Soviet Union suggested in August 1974, is acquiring exceptional topicality in the present-day situation and can make a decisive contribution to a settlement of the Cyprus question, the resolution points out.

The Political Bureau of AKEL Central Committee urged the people of Cyprus to maintain patriotic unity of action in order to save Cyprus and open the way to the establishment of a truly independent, sovereign, territorially integral, non-aligned, and demilitarised state -- a single motherland for all the Cypriots.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN SPORTS GROUP -- Moscow December 1 TASS -- A delegation of the Norwegian Sports Union, headed by its vice-president Kjel Vikstrand, is staying in the Soviet Union. The guests held a talk with the first deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee Vyachelav Zakhavin, during which the sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Norwegian sports ties. A protocol was signed on sports cooperation between the USSR and Norway for 1984. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 1 Dec 83 LD]

REAGAN, SHAMIR ACCORD ON 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION'

Expand 'Coordinated Action'

PM011100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "According to the 'Spirit' and 'Letter' of Lawlessness"]

[Text] Washington -- They hardly have time to raise and lower the Israeli flag at the White House. Emissaries from Tel Aviv appear in Washington one after another. President Herzog of Israel has just been to the United States, and now Prime Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Arens have arrived in the U.S. capital.

The very first newspaper and television commentaries emphasize that the chief purpose of Shamir's visit and the main theme of the talks between the U.S. and Israeli leaders is to elaborate the two countries' "coordinated action" in the Near East. This is aimed not at a political settlement of that region's complex problems but, above all, at strengthening American and Israeli military positions.

The nature of the relationship between Washington and Tel Aviv has not altered with the change of the government head in Israel, when Shamir replaced Begin on his retirement. It is based on the same principles of "strategic cooperation": The United States supports Israel's aggressive course and encourages its expanionist policy, while Israel creates "conditions" for massive U.S. military penetration of the Near East. Moreover, with Shamir's accession to power these "principles" are acquiring new force, and new "impulses" are emerging for widening the U.S.-Israeli military alliance.

Israel was and still is the chief U.S. outpost in the Near East. Today, as we see, this is even openly admitted in Washington. What is more, Israel is even spoken of as a "sheet anchor." The United States has always had one policy in that region -- a policy of all possible support for Tel Aviv. Washington has given the "green light" to the aggressive actions of Israel, which has elevated terror to the rank of its state policy. And the United States itself is setting its junior partner an example with its actions in respect to Grenada and its whole militarist policy in Central America and the Near East. Paraphrasing the well known legal formula, it can be said that the United States and Israel are strategic allies according to the "spirit" and "letter" of lawlessness.

We continue the talk of a new factor which has appeared in U.S.-Israeli relations that really does exist. Shamir's visit to Washington and his talks with President Reagan are to legally enshrine an entire package of further steps in the sphere of military cooperation between the two countires.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE has revealed noteworthy facts. On 29 October this year U.S. President Reagan signed "U.S. National Security Council top-secret Directive No 111." The chief substance of this document is the strengthening of cooperation with Israel. Immediately after the appearance of that directive Under Secretary of State Eagleburger was sent to Israel to "explain" the U.S. position. This has now been followed by Shamir's return visit to Washington.

Before touching on further positions of "Secret Directive 111," I should dwell on the following important aspect. The United States intends to preserve its military presence in Lebanon, as well as at a number of bases located in the Near East and adjacent regions. It is also maintaining reinforced fleets in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, taking the Near East in a "pincer movement."

Plans for direct U.S. military action in that region, where Washington is seeking to crush the processes of the national liberation movement by force of arms, have long lain on the Pentagon generals' plotting boards.

But what are the practical steps? Israel will be granted new financial assistance, which will go not only to acquire U.S. weapons but also to create its own -- the new Lavi fighter-bomber, for example. But the main point in "Secret Directive 111" is the strengthening of cooperation between the American and Israeli Armed Forces. It is planned to hold joint military maneuvers by the two countries. The United States plans to create storage centers for American weapons in Israel and to make Israel's ports, particularly Haifa, places for servicing ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. The U.S. plan to "prepare Israeli hospitals to receive U.S. servicemen" cannot fail to cause concern. All this indicates that the United States has come to the Near East not as a "peace-keeping force," nor just to hold maneuvers there, but for broad military actions posing a threat to the peoples of that region, whom it wishes to bring to their knees with the help of its "strategic ally."

Furthermore, reports have also appeared that the United States would like also to use special Israeli subunits in Central America for the struggle against national liberation movements. Well, "strategic allies" may perfectly well exchange experiences. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. invasion of Grenada are written in an identical hand, as the saying goes.

'Sinister Alliance' Hit

PM011155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sinister Alliance"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Nov -- The Near East is threatened by a sharp new aggravation of tension making even more remote the prospects of a just settlement in this explosive region. This is borne out by the accords reached as a result of Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir's U.S. visit and his talks with President R. Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration.

The main accord announced after the concluding meeting between Shamir and Reagan provides for the creation of a so-called joint U.S. and Israeli military-political committee. The committee, whose first session will be held very shortly, will formulate specific steps aimed at the maximum expansion and intensification of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" in the region. To judge by the statements of officials in Washington, including Reagan himself, what is intended here in the securing of U.S. and Israeli hegemony in the Near East.

The White House chief announced that the committee will be concerned with questions of joint military planning, the holding of joint maneuvers, and the deployment of U.S. military equipment and material on Israeli soil. According to press reports the committee will also help to turn Israeli ports into bases for the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet cruising in the Mediterranean.

While exploiting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to build up its own military presence in the Near East region, the United States is at the same time doing everything to strengthen Tel Aviv's aggressive potential. To this end accords have been reached on a substantial expansion in the volume of U.S. military and economic aid to Israel and the provision of this aid mainly in the form of nonreturnable loans and U.S. funding of Israeli projects for the creation of new offensive weapons systems, including fighter aircraft. It is reported that Washington has decided to resume deliveries of cluster bombs -- a particularly barbarous mass destruction weapon -- to Tel Aviv.

The United States had been obliged to announce the suspension of these deliveries in the summer of last year when the world public learned of glaring instances of the Israeli military's extensive use of these bombs against the civilian population during the invasion of Lebanon.

The U.S. Administration's present decision to resume deliveries can only be assessed as encouragement to the Israeli aggressor to commit new crimes. The talks in the U.S. capital were also marked by the sides' "total unanimity" on the Lebanon problem. Here, as Reagan himself frankly admitted, emphasis was placed on "ensuring appropriate security for Israel's northern borders." In other words, the interests and needs of the Lebanese themselves were virtually ignored. Washington and Tel Aviv affirmed their "total adherence" to the crushing agreement which they foisted on the Lebanese Government in May and which is leading to the division of the Lebanese state and its partition into zones of U.S. and Israeli occupation.

It has become known that there was also discussion of the question of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. It is reported here that Shamir said that Israel has no intention of setting specific deadlines for the withdrawal of its troops and that this stance met with U.S. support.

In discussing the problem of the construction of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, the United States preferred to "forget" its repeated loud declarations of "disapproval" of these steps by Tel Aviv, which are tantamount to the annexation of Arab lands. The hypocritical nature of Washington's Near East policy was thus confirmed.

U.S.-ISRAELI TALKS PROVE 'ANTI-ARAB CONSPIRACY'

LD011803 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, speaking in Washington on Wednesday, made it clear that American-Israeli "strategic cooperation", the details of which were thrashed out in the course of Reagan's negotiations with Shamir, opens up possibilities for concerted military actions in the region. Judging by pronouncements by the Israeli minister, Syria has been chosen the main target of such actions.

As was reported today by the newspaper "WASHINGTON POST", the Israeli defence minister called for intensified pressure upon Syria. Arens even proposed to launch, as he said, some form of guerrilla activity against Syrians in areas of Lebanon, controlled by them. Washington, it is true, was in a hurry to make an explanation, that "this idea" is not part of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation".

Speaking on the same day at the National Press Club in Washington, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir spoke in the same vein as his defence minister. The head of the Israeli Government did not rule out a possibility of participation of American servicemen on the Israeli side in fighting against Arabs. This provides an extra proof of Washington-Tel Aviv anti-Arab conspiracy, their active preparations for a new broad-scale aggressive venture in the region.

It is symptomatic that the results of the American-Israeli negotiations that were held in an atmosphere of further aggravation of tension in the Middle East are in line with practical actions being undertaken by the Pentagon there. (?Highly-) placed representative of the U.S. Defence Department announced on Wednesday that the Central Command's advanced command post is to be formed before the end of this year. It will be placed at one of the American combatant ships in waters of the Middle East region.

This sort of "forward based headquarters" will deal with coordination of military actions in the region.

The American Central Command (Cencom), which was formed early this year, spreads its activities to 19 states of Asia, Africa and Middle East, fully ignoring the sovereignty of those countries. Having unceremoniously announced such a vast region "a sphere of vital interests" of the United States, Washington put at the Central Command's disposal big military contingents, part of the gendarme "Rapid Deployment Force."

Forming now the Central Command's special headquarters for the Middle East the Pentagon sets the aim to tie closer actions of the American and Israeli military, making the main stake on armed force. The bellicose expansionism of Washington and its Tel Aviv strategic ally with regard to Arab peoples is thereby openly demonstrated.

U.S. HANDING ISRAEL 'MASS KILLER WEAPONS'

LD011647 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The Arab world is alarmed and indignant at the results of the American-Israeli talks in Washington. Our Middle East correspondent, Leonid Rassadin, has cabled this report:

There have been angry statements in Arab capitals over the fact that Washington is again putting mass killer weapons into the hands of Tel Aviv. At his talks with the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, President Reagan said he was ready to resume supplies of cluster and suction bombs to Israel. The Israelis used such weapons during the invasion of Lebanon. For information [as heard], a single suction bomb dropped on Beirut claimed hundreds of civilian lives. The new agreement will sharply boost American arms shipments to Israel. The officially announced supplies alone will be worth $1.7 thousand million.

But the Arab countries are especially concerned that the United States and Israel are building up their strategic cooperation into an all-embracing military alliance, as the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH has put it. The paper was commenting on the establishment by the two countries of a joint military and political committee. The committee is to plan aggression against Arab countries. The decision to hold joint air and naval maneuvers also gives cause for anxiety. Israel is set to be turned into a base and bridgehead for the United States and the NATO bloc. This is seen in Israel's consent to store American military hardware for possible use in a large scale American intervention in the Middle East.

Most Arab observers link the outcome of the Washington talks with a campaign of threats that the Americans and the Israelis are waging against the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria. The Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, for one, says that being under an American umbrella Israel has a free hand.

The Arabs are also very concerned over the Pentagon decision to set up a forward-based headquarters of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East. The headquarters would be on one of the armada of warships that Washington keeps in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean.

The Syrian press indicates that the new American-Israeli deal is fraught with another conflict in the Middle East. It calls for Arab unity in the face of the common danger.

U.S.-ISRAELI ACCORDS UNDERLIE U.S.-LEBANESE TALKS

LD012031 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Dec 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is on an official visit to the United States. Today he began his talks with the American leaders in Washington. The main topic of discussion is the situation in Lebanon and the departure of foreign forces from Lebanon. Amin al-Jumayyil hopes, and these are his words, for U.S. backing in the question of settling the bloody Lebanese crisis and finding the necessary pressures for the restoration of the territorial integrity of the country, peace and security.

The U.S.-Lebanese talks began immediately after the conclusion of the talks held between Reagan and Shamir and Arens, who also discussed the Lebanese crisis and formulated a single joint stand. Reagan and Shamir took into consideration the common interests and aims of the United States and Israel in Lebanon. Reagan and Shamir declared that the normalization of the situation in Lebanon is not possible except under the conditions of the agreement concluded with Israel and which is fettering Beirut. It is common knowledge that this agreement was laid down by Washington and agreed upon by Tel Aviv and was them imposed on Beirut under the muzzles of the Israeli and American guns. This agreement is rejected by the Lebanese nationalist forces, Syria and the majority of the other Arab countries which rightly consider that the implementation of the agreement concluded with Israel will lead to the practical partitioning of Lebanon and the maintaining of the imperialist and Zionist military presence on their territories.

In brief, through this agreement the United States and Israel intend to turn Lebanon into a bridgehead to carry out joint acts of aggression against the other Arab countries, particularly Syria. In this connection Israeli War Minister Arens, in his statement to the press in Washington, did not rule out, the possibility of taking action to expel Syria from Lebanese territory. It appears that the plan of such action had been laid during the U.S.-Israeli talks. This can be confirmed because Reagan and Shamir have reached several agreements of a secret nature, according to U.S. papers. It is under such circumstances that the U.S.-Lebanese talks are being held in Washington.

U.S. PLANS BASING DEPLOYMENT FORCES IN MIDEAST

LD302208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 30 November (TASS) -- The Pentagon has announced the establishment of the headquarters for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" specifically for the Middle East within a framework of a central command of these interventionist forces. Its personnel will be stationed on board one of the U.S. warships based in the Persian Gulf.

According to Pentagon officials' statements, UPI reports, the tasks of the headquarters will be to implement communications between U.S. Armed Forces units in the region and governments of countries friendly to the United States, to help plan and conduct joint military maneuvers, and to implement programs for the "maintenance of security" in the Middle East.

The establishment of this headquarters is the latest evidence that Washington is hastening military preparations in the region.

UN DELEGATES SAY U.S., ISRAEL MIDEAST 'CULPRITS'

LD020757 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 2 TASS -- The United Nations Organization firmly comes out in favour of a just solution to Palestinian problem on the basis of ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state of its own. This is pointed out by the delegates to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly who continue discussing the question of Palestine.

The participants of the ciscussion are of the unanimous opinion that Israel and the USA are the culrits of the chronically unsettled nature of the Middle East problem and if its core -- the Palestinian question.

USSR AFRO-ASIAN GROUP GREETS PLO ON SOLIDARITY

LD281939 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. It said that the international day of solidarity, which is annually observed under a decision of the United Nations organization by all international progressive and democratic forces in the world, has become an expression of respect for and recognition of the steadfast and selfless struggle by the Palestinian people.

The Arab people of Palestine, the telegram said, have been waging for many years their heroic struggle to exercise their legitimate natinal rights and demonstrating their firm belief in their just cause. Acting in the vanguard of this struggle is the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO, occupying by right a prominent place in the front ranks of the Arab national liberation movement, has invariably been a target of hostile intrigues on the part of imperialist and Zionist circles seeking to eliminate it. The Palestinian people's enemies have not given up their plans to undermine the PLO as the vanguard organizing force of the Arab people of Palestine.

In the current complicated political situation the rallying of all Arab patriotic forces on the joint platform of strugle to thwart the aggressive plans of the imperialists and the Zionists and close unity between all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world are assuming special importance, the telegram said. This is why armed clashes that have broken out in the north of Lebanon have aroused profound concern among all true friends of the Palestinian people. These clashes are dangerous also because they are taking place amid a sharp aggravation of tension in the Middle East. Having concentrated a whole armada of warships off Lebanese shores, the United States, its NATO allies and the Israeli military are hatching out plans of escalating military interference against Lebanon and against Syria.

Marking the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people as one of the important events for the modern national liberation movement, the Soviet public declares again its unswerving support for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and for the ensurance in practice of thier inalienable national rights, including their right to set up an independent state of their own, and expresses its unshakable conviction that their just cause will triumph, the telegram said.

USSR, EGYPT SIGN PROTOCOL TO INCREASE TRADE

NC011243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) -- Egypt and the Soviet Union today signed a new trade protocol for 1984 aimed at increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries to reach 500 million pounds sterling . It should be recalled that the volume of trade exchange between the two countries for the year 1983 amounts to 400 [figures as received] pounds sterling.

The protocol was signed for Egypt by Husayn Ahmad Husayn, Ministry of Economy first under secretary; and for the Soviet Union by Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade, who is currently visiting Cairo.

In another development, a 12-member Soviet delegation today ended talks that lasted 6 days. The Soviet delegation represents the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Committee for Planning, and the foreign currency, banks, and import-export bodies.

The 1984 protocol is part of the trade agreement that was signed between the two countries in 1962.

MOSCOW CONGRATULATES MOROCCO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD180954 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The people of Morocco are marking 29 years since the return from exile of an outstanding fighter against French colonial rule, King Mohamed V, and the proclamation of the country's independence. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Nikolay Andreyev writes in this connection.

Soviet-Moroccan cooperation, which was born in those years, has withstood the test of time. It serves the interests of the people of the two countries. The Soviet Union does not seek unilateral advantages or strongholds in Morocco or in any other country to impose its policy or spread its influence.

As for the imperialist countries, headed by the United States, their policy towards Morocco is entirely different. The American imperialists openly ignore the sovereign right of the Moroccan people to decide their won future and try to make use of Morocco in their adventurist policy. Washington seeks to do that in a more cunning manner than the French colonialists. Acting in accordance with its plans of establishing U.S. hegemony in the Arab world, the United States is doing everything to impose shackling political and military obligations on Morocco.

The imperialists and their agents are also exerting a major effort to drive a wedge into Soviet-Moroccan friendship. Congratulating the friendly people of Morocco on the important date in their history, the Soviet people express confidence that relations between them will continue to develop in the interests of their nations and of peace and security throughout the world.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOROCCO

PM011249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Morocco"]

[Text] K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left for Morocco 30 November at the invitation of the Party of Progress and Socialism to take part as the CPSU representative in events to mark the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Moroccan Communist Party.

SOVIET TEACHER RECALLS EXPERIENCES IN GRENADA

WA020900 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by AZERINFORM correspondent N. Barskiy: "They Returned to Baku from Grenada"]

[Text] Until quite recently the island of Grenada in the Caribbean Sea was little known. But now the attention of the whole world has been drawn to the little dot in the Atlantic Ocean.

However, for four of our countrymen -- The Alikperov family of Baku -- Grenada became their home, albeit not for long.

They have just returned from overseas, and although the hell of the last days of October is behind them, they have not all completely recovered; they still wince when they hear the peaceful roar of an airplane over the city.

In September Vagif Alikperov, a sernior scientific associate of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences, one of twelve Soviet specialists, became a consultant to the Grenadian Ministry of Education, Social Security, Youth and Sports. The People's Revolutionary Government of Maurice Bishop has begun to reform primary and secondary education, and the Soviet Union sent representatives of the most peaceful profession -- teachers who were experienced in helping developing countries train national cadres. Thus the 34-year-old candidate of sciences from Baku, who spoke perfect English and had earlier taught physics in Ethiopia, arrived on the island which Christopher Columbus discovered five centuries ago. "The country where we were going to work deserved its reputation as a corner of heaven," Vagif Gasanovich says. "The island has clean beaches and a warm sea. The sky is always blue. It is like a big beautiful garden. I still can't stand the thought that the Americans broke the elementary norms of international law, defiled the island and turned it into a place to demonstrate their military might.

Vagif and his wife Sevil tell about the Grenadians--friendly, hospitable, always laughing people, who when danger threatened, threw themselves into the struggle with the interventionists. They remember the boys Antonio and Joe, who befriended their son Zaur, and the students of the college where the tacher from Azerbaijan taught.

The Soviet specialists were able to work for a little more than three weeks until the peaceful life of Grenada was violated by the invasion of the Pentagon cutthroats.

It was unbelievable that the aggression would begin, although they saw warships on the horizon. No one believed the stories about a threat to American citizens, the more so when the mothers of the 500 U.S. students living in St. George's appealed to Reagan not to invade.

"Early in the morning," our compatriot said, "we were awakened by the roar of airplanes. First a heavy spotter-plane flew by, then the island came under terrible fire. Cars full of children, hiding in the underbrush from the helicopters pouring lead onto the ground, reached the Soviet Embassy with difficulty. Not far away the Radio Free Grenada building burned--we heard how after the attack the announcer constantly repeated: 'Our country is in flames. Everyone who can bear arms, rise to the defense of the motherland! We were born here, here we will die!' The smell of burning drifted over our territory; the children were suffocating. We had them lay down on the concrete floor and covered them with our own bodies since the American pilots were launching rockets around the embassy. There was no light and little food and drink. The water main and the generator had been bombed out, so that we gave each child a set amount of water for the day. The women baked cookies from what was left of the four. We shared everything with the Germans, Bulgarians and Koreans--agricultural specialists and teachers who had gathered in the USSR Embassy."

"It tears at my heart when I recall how five-month-old Varya, the daughter of the translator from Moscow who was born in Grenada, cried during the explosions," says Sevil. "You cannot forget the Cuban heroes who manfully withstood the pain when the splinters were removed from their wounds. And we will always remember the faces of the mercenary soldiers -- dull, expressionless masks of people who continually chew gum -- smeared with green paint for camouflage. It was these warriors who held the hostages, whom the Americans later called '60 Soviet military advisors'. We -- teachers, doctors, agronomists from socialist countries who came to help the young Grenada in the development of a national economy and culture and were here with our families and children -- turn out to be those very "military specialists." Everyone held firm; even the children proudly turned away from the American soldiers; in answer to the blatant aggression and provocative behavior of the occupiers.

The insulting process of inspection at the airport, as American airborne troops went through clothes, broke open suitcases with bayonets -- the Soviet people were subjected to this as well. "During these days," says Vagif Alikperov, "we discovered in full just what is meant by the struggle of the U.S. Administration for "human rights." For on the soil of free Grenada, where innocent people perished right before our eyes, American imperialism showed its true face."

They breathed freely only in Havana where Fidel Castro warmly met the Soviets along with the wounded Cuban heroes. Little Zaur told the children in the first grade of Baku School No 164 where he has begun to attend classes, about how the legendary leader of the Cuban Revolution smoothed his hair in such a friendly, even fatherly, manner just after he and his parents stepped off the plane.

Then there was the long flight and once again on Soviet soil they had returned to their native Baku.

SOVIET, CUBAN AIDES DISCUSS TRADE TIES

PM011658 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] A talk was held 29 November between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and R. Cabrizas, Cuba's foreign trade minister.

Questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

PONOMAREV HOLDS MEETING WITH GUYANA DELEGATES

PM011215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] A meeting was held 25 November between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a delegation of the Guyanese People's National Congress led by E. McDavid, chief political adviser to the country's president and member of the Congress Executive Committee.

E. McDavid conveyed a personal message to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov from President F. Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The delegation described the activity of the People's National Congress aimed at implementing progressive transformations in the country and boosting the national economy. It expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the assistance given to Guyana in its economic development. The members of the Congress delegation gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, which are of enormous significance in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace, stopping the arms race, and preventing thermonuclear war.

The Congress delegation was informed of the energetic activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state to defend peace and oppose the aggressive policy of American imperialism, which is trying to cast mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe, and of how the Soviet people are selflessly laboring to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and recent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Solidarity was expressed with the Guyanese people, who are proceeding along the path of social progress.

Both sides resolutely condemned America's piratical aggression against Grenada and the American occupiers' barbarous brutality against the peace-loving Grenadian people, and expressed the opinion that there must be immediate implementation of the demand of the United Nations and the whole world public for the withdrawal of the American occupying forces from Grenada and the granting to this country's people of the right to resolve their destiny independently.

Both sides emphasized that the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces are essential in order to rebuff American imperialism's hegemonist policy, which is a policy hostile to peace.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

NICARAGUAN DEFENSE MINISTER ASSAILS U.S. POLICY

LD010711 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Managua December 1 TASS -- The Defense Minister of Nicaragua has qualified the intrusion of American warships and planes into territorial waters and airspace of the republic as one of the most dangerous provocations on the part of the United States. As was already reported, in the course of the aggressive action American planes flew over a number of economic structures of Nicaragua which are of strategic significance.

The Reagan administration does not want a political settlement in Central America and perfers to act outside the framework of international norms, accepted in relations between civilised states, said Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto. Speaking at the State Council of the Republic, he reaffirmed once again the striving of the Nicaraguan Government for peace and security in Central America and reported new steps that were taken in this direction.

The foreign minister pointed out that Nicaragua submitted for consideration of the "Contadora group" drafts of three documents, including the agreement on military questions between Central American countries, the political declaration which concerns the internal situation in those states, and the agreement on cooperation with the aim of socio-economic development in the region. Nicaragua advocates that the "Contadora group" should not only render assistance in solution of regional problems but it should undertake control over implementation of the agreement.

REAGAN REJECTION OF SALVADORAN RIGHTS BILL HIT

LD011956 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Fresh proofs of the falsehood and hypocrisy of the talk by the Washington leadership about its "tireless concern for human rights" have been furnished by none other than U.S.President Ronald Reagan. The President has refused to sign into law the bill passed by the Congress demanding that the Salvadorean military dictatorial regime take vigorous efforts for the observance of human rights as a prerequisite for the granting of American aid to it. Until now, in keeping with decision taken by the Congress earlier, the Reagan administration was obliged to provide every six months "evidence" that the Salvadorean regime is making "progress" in observing human rights. Only then the Congress agreed to endorse the appropriations for military assistance to that regime requested by the administration.

But now, as we can see, the U.S. President has decided to get rid even of this formality, which was a source of much trouble for his administration. By vetoing the above-said bill, he has thus given a green light to the expanding military aid to the butchers of the Salvadorean people, for growing U.S. military interference in the affairs of that Central American country. At the same time the President's decision gives, as a matter of fact, a free hand to the puppet Salvadorean regime for stepping up the bloody terror campaign in that country.

Moreover, it serves, as it were, as a signal encouraging that regime to sharply toughen its policy of genocide against the Salvadorean population.

The number of victims of that monstrous policy is already approaching 50 thousand. Some 5,000 Salvadoreans have been reported "missing". More than half a million were forced to leave that country, fleeing from terror and repressions. At least 200 thousand peasants have been driven out of their home parts. Hudnred of villages have been burnt and razed to the ground. Recently, that is shortly before President Reagan took his decision as regards El Salvador, his clients -- Salvadorean punitive troops staged fresh terrible massacres. Thus, the town of Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department was brutally bombed, as a result of which nearly 100 peaceful civilians, including women, children and old people were killed. The soldiers of the "Atlacatl" battalion trained by the American instructors in a U.S. military base shot and killed more than 200 inhabitants including 47 children in Cocapayo, [spelling as received] San Nicolas and La Escopeta villages.

But atrocities of this kind, that are comparable with the crimes of the German Nazis, are, to all appearances, quite acceptable to Reagan, as he has more than once expressed his admiration with those who perpetrate these crimes. He said, for example, that the Salvadoraean battalions, which were trained by American instructors, put up an excellent performance in the battlefield and in the relations with the civilian population.

Killing is the essence of the "mutual relations" between the Pentagon's trainees and the Salvadorean population. The mass killing of that population is the essence of Washington's "pacification programme" in El Salvador, which, as the Associated Press Agency stressed, is financed and carried out under the general supervision of the USA and is based on tactics, which were used by the American troops in Vietnam.

Reagan administration's policy in El Salvador shows the real price of the pharisaical lectures on ethics and humanism coming time and again from the White House. Once this ethics, as it is interpreted in Washington, was propagated in Vietnam by means of napalm and toxic chemicals, in Lebanon it is now being propagated by means of salvoes from naval guns, in Grenada -- with American bayonets and in El Salvador -- by means of genocide.

'FRIENDLY' TIES NOTED AT MANILA GOSR MEETING

PM101556 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by unnamed own correspondent: "Philippines-USSR: An Important Factor for Stability"]

[Text] Manila -- The friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the Philippines are an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, B. Ople, Philippine minister of labor and employment and chairman of the "Philippines-USSR" Friendship Society, said at a meeting arranged by the Philippine public to celebrate the 66th anniversary of Great October.

B. Ople rated highly the achievements of the world's first socialist state and its peace-loving foreign policy and advocated the further strengthening of ties between the two countries. The five major Manila papers published special supplements devoted to the October festival. The important date was marked by a Philippine television program in which USSR Ambassador to the Philippines Yu.A. Sholmov made a speech.

TANJUG: CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 26 DEC.

AU020850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0154 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is supposed to adopt the state development plan and budget for next year, has been called for 28 December. According to tradition, a session of the Soviet parliament is preceded by a session of the CPSU Central Committee, which, it has been learned, will be held 2 days earlier, on 26 December. The CPSU Central Committee is supposed to approve the USSR plan and budget for 1983 [as received] in order to enable the Supreme Soviet to adopt them.

MAKEUP, TASKS OF SUPREME SOVIET OUTLINED

LD012251 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] It has been announced in Moscow that the USSR Supreme Soviet will hold a regular session at the end of December. Here is a commentary from Yuriy Rogachev:

The USSR Supreme Soviet is the highest body of state authority of the Soviet Union. Fifteen hundred delegates from all parts of the country attend its sessions at the Kremlin Palace. Over 50 percent of them are workers and farmers. Other deputies are professionals, scientists, cultural figures, activists of various public organizations and members of the Armed Forces. Women account for a third of the deputies. There are both communists and non-members of the Communist Party among the deputies. Representatives of 61 nationalities of the Soviet Union have been elected to the Supreme Soviet. The makeup of the Supreme Soviet reflects the social and ethnic composition of Soviet society as a whole.

The USSR Supreme Soviet solves all the crucial problems of the country's home and foreign policies. All executive and administrative bodies of the country, including the government, are answerable to it. Only the USSR Supreme Soviet is empowered to adopt laws of the USSR. The previous session of the Supreme Soviet passed the new worker collective law, which gave worker collectives broader powers in managing enterprises, offices, and organizations.

The Supreme legislature of the Soviet Union consist of two chambers. The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The two chambers have equal rights. There are 750 deputies in each chamber. Bills and other issues submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet are discussed by the two chambers at separate or joint sessions. A bill is passed if a majority of deputies in a chamber has voted for it. The main preparations for the coming regular session are carried out as usual by commissions of deputies responsible for various branches of the economy and government affairs. In commissions, the deputies discuss in advance all the issues to be submitted to the session and consider all the drafted bills.

On the eve of this winter session, the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet are considering the preliminary results of the nation's development in the outgoing year as well as a draft plan for the social and economic development of the country for next year, drawn up by the government. The draft takes into account the positive economic results of this year. The growth of industrial production this year is expected to amount to 4 percent, as compared to 2.8 percent last year. All branches of the economy are to develop dynamically, providing a foundation for a further growth of real income, which is to increase under the draft plan by 3.5 percent.

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV VISITS AZERBAIJAN CONSTITUENCY

Meeting With Bagirov

WA221135 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 1

[AZERINFORM item: "Marshal Kutahov's Visit in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] On 20-21 October CPSU Central Committee member, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Commander in Chief of the USSR Air Forces, Chief Marshal of Aviation, Hero of the Soviet Union P. S. Kutakhov visited Azerbaijan. He visited Tauzskiy and Shamkhorskiy Rayons, where he met his voters (a report on the meeting appears elsewhere in today's issue of the newspaper).

P. S. Kutakhov visited a number of agricultural enterprises, where he became acquainted with the successes and the working and living conditions of the vegetable and animal husbandrymen, and met party, wartime, and labor veterans. He placed flowers on the monuments to the Soviet fighter men who died in the struggle for the freedom and independence of our motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

P. S. Kutakhov had a conversation with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [ACP], K. M. Bagirov, in which there was a discussion of questions pertaining to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, especially the youth.

Participants in the discussion included Comrades G. A. Gasanov, V. N. Konovalov, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. I. Mordvintsev, and chief of the Administrative Agencies Department of the ACP Central Committee S. M. Guseynov.

The famous Soviet military leader was given a warm and cordial meeting by the students at the republic's specialized Boarding School imeni Komdiv [Division Commander] Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy. The students at the boarding school and their mentors proudly discussed their successes. Created on the initiative of the ACP Central Committee, the school has entered its second decade. It is very popular among the children who have decided that they will forever link their fate with the legendary Soviet Armed Forces and will enter higher military schools. Hundreds of students from the boarding school are currently officer candidates in almost 60 higher military educational institutions; 273 have supplemented the officer corps, and are serving in the ranks of the Armed Forces, including those who are serving among the air troops.

P. S. Kutakhov expressed his great appreciation of the work done by the school's collective in training young people for service in the army and navy. He emphasized that its experience deserves to be broadly disseminated. He attended classes, chatted with the students, inspected the classrooms and laboratories, visited the firing range and the swimming pool, and inquired about the future prospects for the development of the boarding school. The desire was expressed concerning the organizing in the school of an air training classroom where the students who have decided to become pilots could receive the first rudiments of their future air profession.

Speaking to the young men who were lined up in formation on the parade ground, many of whom have decided to enter higher military air schools after graduation, P. S. Kutakhov said, "I want to convey to you, the young heirs of your fathers' and grandfathers' combat glory, warm greetings from the great detachment of glorious Soviet military pilots who are reliably guarding the holy air boundaries of our socialist Homeland. It was with a great amount of satisfaction that I learned that graduates of your remarkable school have already received their ticket to the skies, have become military pilots, and many of the future graduates of the boarding school are dreaming of following in their footsteps.

"I am convinced that you will become true air aces, and that you will successfully master the fearsome combat technology that our Soviet nation has entrusted to you. And that means, of course, that you must constantly study, toughen yourselves mentally and physically, and develop within yourselves the highest qualities of a patriot, and utter devotion to the cause of the party, the nation, and the ideals of communism.

"I happened to fight in the air against the enemies of our Motherland, and to be a participant in the Great Patriotic War. I have 500 combat sorties and 42 downed fascist aircraft to my credit. In standing fast in the stern engagement with the usurpers and emerging victorious over the enemy, Soviet citizens were aided by our profound faith in our Leninist party and in our rightful cause.

"And so today you young people are taking from us the relay baton of remarkable achievements. You must learn from your mentors how to be brave and steadfast, how to be true to your duty and your love of work, you must adopt and instill deeply within you all that is the best, so that you can become true citizens of our great country of October. Young friends, I wish you good health, happiness, and much success in your training, and hope that you will become true officers in the legendary Soviet Armed Forces."

Meeting With Voters

WA221138 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 2

[AZERINFORM item: "Guarding the Peace: A Meeting Between P. S. Kutakhov and the Voters"]

[Text] The workers of the Tauz Electrical District, at a meeting in the House of Culture, of the Sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin, met Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Deputy Minister of Defense, Chief Marshal of Avia- Aviation, Hero of the Soviet Union Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov.

With a large amount of enthusiasm, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, was elected to the honorary presidium.

After being warmly greeted by those who had gathered, P. S. Kutakhov gave a speech to the voters. He mentioned the situation of great political enthusiasm in which everywhere in our country, including the Soviet Armed Forces, one sees the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the party's Central Committee, as well as the preparation for new achievements for the welfare of the Motherland, to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The fighting men in the Country of Soviets, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, Comrade Kutakhov said, unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, a policy that is aimed at the further raising of the standard of living of our people, the reinforcement of the economic and defensive might of the USSR, and the consolidation of peace on earth.

After describing the present-day international situation, the speaker emphasized the fact that the militaristic course of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc represents a serious threat to security on the planet, and brings it to the brink of thermonuclear catastrophe. By carrying out an unprecedented buildup of its military potential and a large-scale program of the arms race involving all types of weapons, the administration in Washington is striving to guarantee for the United States of America the dominant position in the world.

Those criminal plans of the U.S. leadership were revealed in all their specific details in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov, a statement which found the complete support of the Soviet citizens and the fighting men in the Armed Forces of our motherland. The USSR, as is emphasized in this document of tremendous political importance, wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It is not nurturing any aggressive plans and is not forcing the arms race or its own social system on anyone. Our thoughts and strivings are embodied in the specific recommendations that are aimed at achieving a decisive turn for the better in the international situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to defend peace on earth. That is the intended goal of our far-reaching peace initiatives concerning the limiting and reducing of nuclear arms.

But the good will of the Soviet Union, its desire to come to an agreement, as the statement points out, should not be interpreted by anyone as a sign of weakness. In response to any attempt to break the military-strategic balance that has developed, the Soviet Union will be able to give a proper reply, and its word will not differ from its deed. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything to assure the continued reinforcement of our Armed Forces and the reinforcement of the community of the socialist countries -- the reliable guarantee of peace and security in Europe and the entire world.

Comrade Kutakhov warmly congratulated the rural workers of our republic on their great labor victories and commented on the contribution that the workers of Tauzskiy Rayon made to those achievements. He wished the republic's workers and his voters new success in implementing the party's intentions.

P. S. Kutakhov gave a report to the voters on his activities as a deputy. He assured them that he will continue to devote all his strength and energy to the cause of reinforcing the Soviet Armed Forces and increasing our country's defensive might.

Speakers at the meeting included First Secretary of the party's Tauzskiy Rayon Committee, G. Tairov; teacher at Kazakh School No. 2, N. Akhmedli; party organization secretary at the School imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov, in Tauz, R. Fattakhova; Great Patriotic War veteran, Hero of Socialist Labor M. Kuliyev. They expressed their unanimous support of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, which is aimed at the further flourishing of our motherland, the reinforcement of its defensive might, and the consolidation of peace on earth. Speaking about the tremendous political and labor upsurge that was evoked by the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by the preparation for the celebration of the 66th anniversary of Great October, the speakers stated their high resolve to continue to labor as shock workers, and to mark the central year of the five-year plan, and the five-year plan as a whole, by new labor achievements.

The participants in the meeting commented on the large amount of fruitful work performed by Comrade Kutakhov in the position of deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and his meritorious actions in the development of the Soviet Armed Forces. They wished their deputy good health and success in his activities and presented their list of desiderata to him.

Also present at the meeting were Secretary of the ACP Central Committee, G. A. Gasanov; and the chief of the Administrative Agencies Department of the ACP Central Committee, S. M. Guseynov.

MINISTER DETAILS 'UNPRECEDENTED ICE ONSLAUGHT'

PM291535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Hero of Socialist Labor T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, by IZVESTIYA correspondent Vladimir Shmyganovskiy: "What Did Happen in the Arctic?" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The most difficult navigation season in the eastern Arctic in the entire history of Arctic shipping has come to an end.... The last ships were led out of Pevek at an unprecedentedly late date, and are proceeding toward the eastern edge of the ice, which extends all the way to the Bering Strait. The usual gales and storms of "clear" water now await them on the way to the Pacific ports.

The chief results of these frosty fall months are well known. The seamen managed to deliver virtually all the freight to the inhabitants of the country's extreme northeast, who received construction materials, machinery, fuel, and foodstuffs.

It is also well known that in an unprecedented "ice onslaught" one transport ship sank and many were damaged....

Yet not a single seaman died.

Question: Timofey Borisovich, we have become accustomed to the favorable completion of Arctic navigation seasons and could probably no longer imagine any other outcome. Navigation the polar night in the western region of the Arctic Ocean has also become a reality, although it is well known what efforts such voyages require from the crews of nuclear-powered and other icebreakers as well as freight ships. Most of our readers received the situation this year with curiosity: What did happen in the Arctic, what were the reasons for the extreme situation which arose there, and can a similar situation be avoided in future?

Answer: Your newspaper rightly wrote that there was no more difficult region for navigation in all the world than the Chukchi Sea in October.

I will remind you in brief of the situation that existed there. From June through early October unfavorable west and northwest winds prevailed in the route sector from Ayon Island to the Bering Strait. On 30 August a "collapse" ["obval"] of the Ayon ice pack took place in the region of the Long Strait. By September navigation was possible only in certain periods, when there was a south or southeast wind to drive the ice away.

In October, 22 transport ships were trapped in the ice in this region. The diesel ship "Nina Sagaydak" did not withstand the pressure and sank...

Question: What did the ministry do in these conditions?

Answer: Back in July the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Collegium adopted a decision to concentrate all the best icebreakers in the eastern region so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for freight shipments to the Arctic. The escorting proceeded with difficulty, with delays and damage to ships. We were forced to bring in an additional fleet.

In September it was decided to escort the tankers through as a priority. The weaker ships were sent to the ports of Provideniye and Egvekinot, where their freight was reloaded onto large-tonnage transport ships of the "Norilsk" class. These are modern, multipurpose ships capable of navigating in temperatures as low as 50 degrees of frost and independently getting through ice 1-meter thick.

It may be said that coming direct from the stocks in Finland, where they were built to Soviet orders, the new ships were immediately tested by the severest yardsticks. And they passed the test.

An option was also worked out for withdrawing the fleet of the Far East Shipping Lines to the west, through Vilkitskiy Strait, in case of a deterioration in the weather.

We sent highly experienced specialists to Pevek. The atmosphere at the escorting headquarters was reminiscent of the front, and became more so when real winter overtook the calendar date and appeared in October. Making use of a favorable forecast synopsis for 3-6 October, ships escorted by icebreakers entered the Long Stait. The rest is well known. A prolonged, tense struggle began.

Question: Had anything similar happened in the past?

Answer: Yes. In 1937, after a few successful navigation seasons in the Arctic, it began to appear that there was nothing particularly difficult about navigation there. This misconception proved costly. At the first deterioration in the ice situation, 27 steamships and the icebreakers "Lenin" and "Krasin" spent the winter in the ocean...

But even then the situation was not so complex. True, there were no nuclear icebreakers either.

Question: So the question of improving ice forecasts is first and foremost on the agenda. I have seen the forecasting data and the actual data compiled by specialists of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute. In a number of cases the differences from the situation which arose in practice were striking.

I have heard from seamen that this institute is now more concerned with the Antarctic than with our own Arctic. Only V.I. Shilnikov is still here out of the ice reconnaissance aces...

Answer: Seamen use both long-range and short-range forecasts -- from 24 hours to 8 days. The March forecast is crucial for preparing for navigation. It did indeed turn out to be wrong.

It is now obvious that it is necessary to organize year-round observation of the ice. The task of ice reconnaissance from helicopters during the dark season of the year must also be resolved at last: After all, in the polar night the icebreakers mainly keep straight ahead. Of course, these flights require the best hydrologists, such as, for instance, V. Losev and V. Dorofeyev. I can still remember how skillfully they competed in their trade during the voyage of the nuclear-powered "Arktika" to the North Pole in 1977. They were each as good as the other and they have not betrayed their trade to this day.

We hope that the senior hydrologist V.I. Shilnikov, who is famous all over the Arctic, will train new recruits from among similar enthusiasts in this rare profession.

Question: Whom would you name among the best -- among those who displayed the highest level of skill, endurance, and cool in such difficult conditions?

Answer: The vast majority of the seamen and port workers acted selflessly. I would single out as first among them the captain of the nuclear-powered "Leonid Brezhnev," A.A. Lamekhov, and that icebreaker's entire crew. That ship, as the leader and the most powerful and mobile, ensured the success of the escorting.

The seamen of the diesel ship "Kolya Myagotin" commanded by Captain A. Tsikunov and Captain-Instructor V. Glushak literally snatched that ship, covered in wounds, from the clutches of the ice and saved it from destruction. The readers already know about the courageous conduct of the crew of the "Nina Sagaydak," which perished, and their captain, V. Solovyev.

The diesel ship "Okha" of the Sakhalin Maritime Shipping Line ("Norilsk" class) commanded by Capt G. Shchekutov brilliantly made a second winter voyage to Pevek, and reloaded 17,000 tons of freight from small-tonnage ships, which were insufficiently strong in Arctic terms, by the crew's own efforts in difficult conditions.

The Pevek port workers, dockers, and machine operators, headed by Port Chief B. Abakumov, provided high-speed methods of unloading and ensured that the minimum time was spent at anchor. And the temperature was often 30-40 degrees below zero. Had it not been for the seamen's courage and staunchness, their competence, and their intelligent use of machinery, in a number of cases it would have been necessary to give up the attempt to ship certain cargoes of vital importance to the northern dwellers.

But there was no question of that...

Question: The fate of the "Chelyuskin," which started its drift exactly 50 years ago [the "Chelyuskin" was trapped by ice in 1933 and eventually sank in 1934] showed how dangerous it is to send into the northern seas ships not adapted for ice voyages. Are we not now repeating the errors of the past? Indeed, not so long ago, in 1981, the diesel ship "Bryanskles" sank after hitting an ice floe. Many of the transport ships which were caught in this year's blockade were more than 10 years old, and two were more than 20 years old.

Ground-effect machines are scarely used at all, and talk of using airships, aerofoil-craft [ekranoplany], or other means of delivering freight is only at the hypothetical stage...

Answer: The fleet that sails the Arctic is indeed not always young, but for the most part it is capable of proceeding under icebreaker escort, attempting as far as possible to avoid hitting large fragments of ice.

Diesel-electric and, in particular, nuclear icebreakers are taking to the seas increasingly. The lessons of this year's navigation season urgently require that the capacity of nuclear icebreakers be at least doubled. Other specialized ships, both dry freight ships and liquid freight ships, are also needed.

As for ground-effect machines as a means of transport, I may say that prototypes with various modifications underwent trials in July. The seamen of the Northern Shipping Company are using this form of transport in practice in inaccessible regions of construction work in gas fields -- and, I know, with success.

This year experiments have also taken place with "air" unloading of ships, using the new KA-32 helicopter.

There was once much talk about using airships and aerofoilcraft, but you are right -- things have not moved any further. The comprehensive approach to resolving the problems of all types of transportation in the extreme north will certainly play a positive role.

Question: It is no secret that the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet constantly experiences difficulties with supplying ships working in the Arctic with bunker fuel....

Answer: Because of the lack of specialized oil bases in the Arctic, our ships have to take fuel for the outward and return voyages, which lessens their freight capability. Even at the ports of Igarka and Dudinka there are no bunkering berths.

I think it is necessary to reconsider questions of the equipment of the Arctic ports: A few navigation seasons like this could do considerable damage to the region's economy.

Question: IZVESTIYA criticized the USSR Gossnab, in particular, for permitting freight to be dispatched unpackaged. What can be said by way of developing this theme?

Answer: For the successful resolution of the task of ensuring the guaranteed, timely delivery of freight to the Arctic, extreme importance -- I would say paramount significance -- is attached to the quality of the crating and packaging. Unfortunately, this problem is still being resolved only very slowly. During this navigation season only 49 percent of the freight laid down by the target was dispatched in containers and packages.

The press has also rightly pointed to the late handing over of freight to the dispatch ports. In a number of cases ships left 2 weeks to a month later than planned. Through the fault of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the last tanker left Nakhodka on an Arctic voyage not on 22 August as planned, but on 21 September.

Incidentally, the Lena River Shipping Association could give us considerable help in ensuring the delivery of petroleum products to the Kolyma by taking on the servicing of large-tonnage tankers of the "Samotlor" class, which would obviate the need to send four small tankers belonging to the Primorskoye Shipping Company all the way along the Arctic route from Nakhodka to transfer fuel. The river men have just such a fleet.

Question: If the same situation arises next year, what decision will the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet take on the basis of the experience accumulated in the stern October of 1983?

Answer: First of all, we will attentively analyze the results of the navigation season together with the USSR Gossnab and Gosplan. Obviously, some decisions will be taken to amend to some extent the general system for shipping freight to the Arctic, by increasing the load on ports in the European part of the USSR and also by ensuring timely deliveries, increasing the proportion of shipments on large-tonnage ships of the "Norilsk" class, and, lastly, by full packaging and containerization. But in any situation seamen are obliged to fulfill the entire volume of freight shipments to the Arctic on schedule: That is their duty.

Even if there were extremely difficult forecasts, they could not leave hundreds of thousands of people in the extreme north without supplies. The word "must" exists! But it is better to greet the elements fully armed, and here by no means everything depends on the seamen.

Question: One last question, Timofey Borisovich. Many readers ask: Will not the lesson to be learned in the Arctic destroy the determination to establish year-round navigation in the eastern region of the Arctic Ocean too?

Answer: First of all, a word about why it has become possible to navigate the western region in winter (only very recently this too looked almost like science fiction). You only have to glance at a map to see that here the northern sea route is "blocked" by islands. In the eastern region the ice extends all the way to the Pole, and the wind can "pile" the ice onto the shores from expanses a thousand miles across. All the same, I am confident that year-round navigation will eventually become an everyday matter, on the whole, in that region too. But this will, of course, require time, resources, and new machinery.

N.A. VOZNESENSKIY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

PM011421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 December 1983 First Edition carries on page 6 a 1,200-word article by L. Aleksandrov titled "A Life Consonant With the Times" and pegged to the 80th anniversary of the birth of Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy, who, the article states, died in 1950.

Aleksandrov traces at some length the career of Voznesenskiy from the time he organized and headed the Komsomol organization in the city of Cherni in 1919, his academic career, and his political and government work as Gosplan deputy chairman and chairman, deputy and first deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and Central Committee member and candidate and full member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The author highlights Voznesenskiy's qualities as economic and planning theoretician and organizer and his scientific contribution to planning theory and socialist political economy.

Aleksandrov concludes: "Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy did not know hot to, he could not, simply live or simply work. He knew only how to burn, he could only burn. And the ardor of his communist heart, his dreams as a builder of the new life come down to us and evoke a response within us even after so many years."

'Festive Gathering' on Occasion

LD011817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] A festive gathering dedicated to the 80th birthday of Nikolay Alekseyevich Voznesenskiy, an eminent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was held today in Moscow at the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee. Addressing the gathering, academician Yegorov, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute, and other speakers, spoke of Voznesenskiy's great contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction in the USSR, and to the working out and implementation of the party's economic policies. Scientists, party workers, propagandists and CPSU veterans were present at the meeting.

RETAIL PRICE CUTS ANNOUNCED; ITEMS LISTED

LD301834 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- In keeping with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Committee for Prices has announced cuts in state retail prices of some consumer goods as of December 1, 1983. The sum total of the cuts in the retail prices in annual count will be 2,600 million roubles.

Retail prices have been reduced on an average: of carpets and other carpet articles by 20 percent, articles of Astrakhan fur -- by 30 percent, articles of mink and sable pelts -- by 26 percent, TV sets of some types -- by 17 percent, radio appliances of some types -- by 13 percent, domestic fridges of some types -- by 15 percent, cine and photo cameras -- by 19 percent and of some other recreational goods -- on an average by 25 percent, of quartz-crystal wrist watches with hand indication -- by 30 percent.

Official Comments on Cuts

LD301844 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have found it necessary to cut considerably as of December 1 the state retail prices of a number of articles and products. The total sum of this cut will be 2,600 million roubles in annual count. This is what Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, had to say in this connection:

The steady growth of industrial and agricultural output, of housing construction, retail trade and the income of the urban and rural population, the resolution of major social problems, he said, have made it possible to improve the welfare, culture and every-day conditions of Soviet people to a qualitatively higher level. The real incomes of the population have more than doubled over the past twenty years, social security has been further qualitatively developed. Nearly 37,000 million roubles a year are allocated nowadays on pensions.

The housing rents, the transport fares, the rate of pay for the public utilities and everyday services are maintained at the lowest possible level, which all sections of the population can afford, while 70 percent of the actual spendings on these aims, i.e. more then 8,000 million roubles a year are repaid by the state from the public consumption funds.

The prices of the basic goods remain stable. Thus, the prices of bread and bakery remain at the level of 1954, while the prices of meat and dairy produce remain at the level of 1962. The general rise in the prices of some kinds of products has been only nine per cent over the past 28 years, while the pay has increased by 150 percent over the same time.

As the necessary conditions are created for an increase in the output of consumer goods and a cut in their prime cost, Nikolay Glushkov noted, retail prices will be further reduced.

He stressed that the present cut in the retail prices has been made at a time of a sharp deterioration of the international situation through the fault of the imperialist circles of the USA. The fact that the party and the Soviet Government have deemed it possible to make such a step in the interests of the working people is convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's economic might.

FEDORCHUK ADDRESS ON INCREASING ROLE OF MILITIA

OW111259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0943 GMT 10 Nov 83

["Today Is Soviet Militia Day" address by Vitaliy asilyevich Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs]

[Text] Respected comrades: Today our country marks Soviet Militia Day. The creation of the militia of workers and peasants is one of the memorable dates of revolutionary history caused by the victory of October and closely linked with the initiative of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the Communist Party and founder of the socialist state.

Confidently following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are consistently solving large-scale tasks along the paths of economic and social progress. Celebration of the Great October anniversary convincingly showed the inviolable unity of the party and people and the cohesion of our society in implementing outlined plans.

The decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the USSR Food and Energy Programs are being steadfastly implemented and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period are being persistently realized. A new and significant step forward has been made in all these directions, and this gladdens the Soviet people.

In the general complex of tasks and the planned and comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, the CPSU and Soviet state assign an important role to ensuring the stricist observance of socialist legality and strengthening law and order. Here, the Soviet militia is entrusted with great responsibility.

From the first days of the proclamation of Soviet rule, the militia has resolutely fought for the establishment and strengthening of revolutionary order. Its activities are inseparable from the heroic struggle of the party and Soviet people for socialism and communism. At every stage of the development of the socialist states, the basic Leninist principles in the organization of militia activities have been and remain: the guidance of the Communist Party; staffing its ranks with communists, Komsomol members, and the most conscientious representatives of the working people; and strict observance of socialist legality. Practice has convincingly shown that strictly following these principles is the guarantee of the militia's successful work.

Strengthening law and order is a general party, state, and public cause. The overall and complex nature of this task is stressed both in the decisions of the party and in the Soviet Constitution. The formulation of this question proceeds from the very nature of our all-people state. The June 1983 Plenum noted that the party is striving to educate a person primarily as a citizen of socialist society and an active builder of communism, with the ideological aims, moral interests, and high standards of labor and behavior.

Soviet people are proud of the democratic spirit of the socialist way of life and solid Soviet law and order. They are confident that their rights and human and civic dignity are being reliably protected. In many thousands of populated areas and labor collectives for years no violations of the law have been committed. This is a result of the everyday attention of party organizations, local soviets, and the general public to the healthy moral atmosphere of our society and standards of mutual relations in everyday life and labor.

The growth in the magnitudes of economic and social development and the complexity of communist construction tasks persistently require further activity in preventing and suppressing any manifestations of petty bourgeois property-owning psychology, parasitism, money grubbing, idleness, indolence, lack of culture, drunkenness, hooliganism, and other antipodes of communist morals. A firm line regarding those who allow themselves conduct incompatible with our laws and way of life receives the full support of the Soviet people.

Party requirements in strengthening state, public, and labor discipline; decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 Central Committee Plenums; directives of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and measures proceeding from them on fundamentally improving work are discussed by internal affairs organs everywhere and absorbed by personnel with full responsibility.

The vast majority of militia workers fulfill their service duty honestly and conscientiously, capable and selfessly. In carrying out directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and its local organs have implemented a number of practical measures directed at increasing the responsibility of militia personnel, intensifying ties with working people, and their close interaction with other law enforcement organs. The keenness in reacting to statements and appeals by citizens regarding law violations and the effectiveness of the measures taken in regard to them are more strictly controlled. The method of work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organization and local subunits is being improved. At issue is a method of professional work and service standards which would ensure the confidence of every citizen that he will be attentively heard out at any militia subunit, the necessary explanation will be given, and appropriate measures will be taken without delay to protect his rights and legal interests.

There are unquestionably positive results from the work done. However, far from everything which we should have done has been done to ensure maximum effectiveness in preventing law violations. The persistent realization of these tasks is continuing both in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs organization and locally.

What are the basic directions of this work? The reliable maintenance of public order in the country's cities and rural areas is of paramount significance. As noted at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, model public order is one of the conditions and a characteristic feature of socialist civilization. The state of maintaining public order in populated areas and along transport arteries in many ways reflects the levels of professional training and industriousness of militia workers and directly affects people's frame of mind and the moral and legal social climate.

Recently, forces of patrol posts and 24-hour duty services of the militia have been significantly increased, as well as those of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration and nondepartmental protection [vnevedomstvennaya okhrana], particularly in the evening. Their interaction with the voluntary people's militia in residential microrayons, at railway stations, airports, stadiums, and places of mass recreation of working people has strengthened.

The role of the militia's precinct inspectors is particularly great in insuring public order in the residential sector and the area of everyday life. The majority of them are closely linked with the population and enjoy its support and respect and, being very familiar with the conditions, capably prevent violations of the law at their assigned precincts.

Soviet people are constantly concerned with further strengthening public order, and many citizens in letters to newspaper editorial departments, television, and USSR ministries propose harsher penalties for drunkards, hooligans, and those who avoid working for the welfare of society. It should be said that these measures are now being taken everywhere. The resolution of the party and state on strengthening socialist labor discipline, the law on labor collectives, and other legislative norms and actions serve as a political and legal basis for actively preventing these violations of the law.

Some complain about the unnecessary mildness of our laws and their charitable use. Is this indeed so? No, this is an error. The line here is firm. Our laws contain a necessary combination of just and strict measures of punishment, taking into account all the circumstances of what was done and the character of the guilty party.

Soviet laws are improved in accordance with changes in our society and new requirements of development. For instance, this year liability for embezzlement and other mercenary as well as habitual crimes and road transport violations has been strengthened.

It is necessary to note the particular significance of the proper use of the law in order that no guilty person will escape responsibility and that no innocent person will be subject to punishment. At the same time, one must also mention that cases occur frequently where individual citizens display indifference and passivity, and take the position of noninterference regarding violators of public order even in cases when a hooligan should be taken in hand, a woman or elderly person protected from insult.

I will emphasize again that only an active and implacable position by every citizen to any act of public discipline violation, combined with timely, strict, and resolute actions by the militia is a guarantee of the success in strengthening order everywhere.

One of the most responsible militia tasks is preventing any infringements on socialist property, the economic basis of socialism. Existing facts of illegal and nonlabor enrichment by money grubbers, swindlers, and speculators give rise to the just indignation of honest toilers. The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted the need to everywhere create an atmosphere of intolerance toward phenomena such as using state and public property or one's work position for personal enrichment and all forms of parasitism on the humanitarianism of our system. Here the law must be implacable. The militia in its activities proceeds precisely from this.

For these purposes, the personnel of the combatting the embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation Service, BKhSS, have been consolidated with intensified activity. It has beenreorganized in accordance of the structure of national economic industries. Its efforts are concentrated primarily on prevention of embezzlement, exposing money grubbers, and reimbursement of the losses caused by them. Militia contacts with people's and departmental control bodies, auditing and financial organs, and members of labor collectives are being strengthened.

The efficiency of the militia's law preservation work greatly depends on the participation of the public, the broad sections of the working people. The Soviet Constitution obliges every citizen to be implacable toward antisocial acts and to assist in every way possible in maintaining public order. These are principled important points of socialist democracy and Soviet law and order.

The work of voluntary people's militia is a convincing example of the genuine and mass participation of working people in maintaining public order. Next year is the 25th anniversary of their existence. The task of the militia is to strengthen cooperation and businesslike interaction and to render the volunteer people's militia comprehensive, instructional and methodical, and legal assistance.

The party and state display constant concern for improving the manner and method of work of internal affairs organs in the ideological and political and professional training of personnel. New evidence of militia workers is the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to create political organs within the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs system.

This exceptionally important decision is directed at fundamentally improving ideological and political work and educating personnel in the spirit of great responsibility for the model fulfillment of their service duty. At present new recruits are entering the service of internal affairs organs.

Communists and Komsomol members and leading workers of industry are making the choice to maintain public order, having given an oath to faultlessly serve the motherland and the people, and the cause of the Communist Party.

Militia service is strict, severe and, frankly, a difficult task. The motherland notes on merit the courage and selflessness displayed in critical situations to protect the interests of the society and state, and the rights of Soviet citizens. Militia veterans, outstanding workers and all those who have been honored with high state awards serve as an example for youth. Among them are Ivan Nikolayevich Vishnevskiy, cavalier of the Order of Lenin; Valentin Vladimirovich Aksenov, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Novolotskiy, Gennadiy Ivanovich Shchukin, Vitaliy Viktorovich Kostalyndin, Vladimir Vasilyevich Mukhin, cavaliers of the Order of the Red Star; and many other privates, sergeants, and officers.

Service in the Soviet state militia is a great honor. It signifies the confidence of the people, but also the highest responsibility for ideological steadfastness, moral purity, a keen sense of fairness, and profound respect for the working man.

The Soviet militia has everything necessary to ensure further strengthening of public security, order, and socialist legality on the basis of the steadfast fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November and June CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

On this Soviet Militia Day the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs sincerely congratulates the veterans and all personnel of the militia and voluntary militia workers, and wishes great successes in fulfilling the lofty service and civic duties by everyone who maintains Soviet law and order through selfless labor

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[Lieutenant Colonel A. Garavskiy report: "In Line With Present-Day Demands"]

[Text] A session of the Study and Methodological Council under the USSR Defense Ministry Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions has been held. Colonel General D. Litovtsev, chief of the Main Directorate, delivered a report on enhancing the efficiency and quality of the operational-tactical and tactical training of military educational institution students and officer candidates.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Colonel General Kh. Ambaryan, Ground Forces deputy commander in chief for VUZes and chief of the Ground Forces' VUZes [titles as published]; Army General G. Obaturov, chief of the M.V. Frunze Military Academy; Marshal of Armored Troops O. Losik, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops; Marshal of Aviation N. Skomorokhov, chief of the Yu. A. Gagarin Military Air Academy; Colonel General of Artillery Yu. Boshnyak, chief of the Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov Military Command Academy of Air Defense Troops; Major General of Artillery A. Morozov, chief of the M.V. Frunze Higher Artillery Command College in Sumy, and others.

The session was addressed by Army General I. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister for cadres.